HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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35¢

Confidential Intelligence Report

Uruguay Fears Terrorist Moves During LBJ Visit

By VICTOR RIESEL

From my friend, Commander Alejandro Otero Campana, chief of intelligence of the central police of Montevideo—the Uruguayan capital to which President Johnson soon will fly—comes word of a Castro-Maoist network of terrorists trained in rifle marksmanship, grenade throwing and "urban guerrilla" warfare.

So skilled and ready for street action is this alliance of leftist Communist cells, says Senor Otero, that it has even mapped the city's sewer system so they can dart up suddenly inside the guards in all sections of the city.

President Johnson will be spending virtually all his time during the April 12 to 14 Latin summit conference at Punta del Este, a resort 65 miles east of Montevideo.

But the terrorists are fanatical and are determined to move against U.S. citizens, diplomats and property.

Commander Otero, in a long and detailed memorandum, tells me that the terrorists "mapped" the U.S. foreign service people as carefully as the sewer system and the infrastructure of the city.

"Material seized," says the intelligence chief, "revealed they had formed vigilante teams. Notes were found concerning the residences of U.S. diplomats, their cars, their estates, the number of floors in their homes, the *modus vivendi* of their residents."

Senor Otero also reports that "on another level, there are names, addresses and study material on labor unions"—their internal politics and personalities. Since the Castroites have infiltrated many of them, the unions can be used as sabotage vehicles.

The intelligence chief also reported that the "pseudo revolutionaries . . . have been the authors of various crimes, all perpetrated in the name of their so-called revolution: armed robberies of banks, raiding thefts on two armories, dynamiting of U.S. companies, against the First National City Bank, Coca-Cola, Moore-McCormack Steamship Line offices, a large department store called Mansanares, Inc., against the publicity offices of the government of Brazil and an attack on the home of the commander of the 1st Military District."

President Johnson will meet with Latin leaders at the San Raphael Hotel in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Strict security precautions will be in effect as some police fear a terror campaign during the conferences.

Commander Otero reports that one of the first real "breaks" in the long counteroffensive of the police in this democratic land of 100 years of almost Utopian freedom came last December 22.

A citizen reported that he had seen the stolen truck of a friend go hurtling down the street. The radio cars closed in. Suddenly the occupants began heaving homemade bombs—11 of them. Finally the vehicle hit a tree. One of the truck's occupants, Carlos Alberto Flores Alvarez, was killed. The others disappeared—could have been into the sewers.

Commander Otero's squads searched the dead man's home. There they discovered substantive evidence, he reports, "of the existence of the terrorist organization in our country."

"We found a 'club' which taught marksmanship, manufacture of bombs, judo and personal defense," writes the chief, "as well as evidence of the existence of a paramilitary structured organization. The dead man was a member of a tiny cell. The other three terrorists were jailed."

Other leads were followed. Commander Otero's men found a machine shop with entrances on two streets. There stolen vehicles were disguised. "So well-prepared were they for street action," says Senor Otero, "they had even used parts, including the roofs and hoods of stolen vehicles, to build portable parapets for street battles with the police."

Then Commander Otero's Department of Intelligence and Liaison began rounding up other cells. Some documents led them to a ranch "on which members of the organization identified as *Los Tupmaros* trained. One of Senor Otero's colleagues, Antonio Silveira Regalado, commander of the police radio patrol, was shot down.

On the ranch and in Montevideo cells, asserts Senor Otero, "we found technical instruction on guerrilla warfare, urban guerrilla warfare, manuals on shooting, on weapons, on how to pick locks on military units—their personnel, armament, procedures and more important, lists of persons considered enemies of the 'revolution.' "

The cells, made up of five or six persons, are identified by a letter, and in that unit each pseudonym of each of its terrorists started with that letter. Cell C, for example, was made up of Claudia, Carmella and Carlos (the late Flores Alvarez).

As for control of the network, Commander Otero states that there are various factions—the Communist party and "dissidents which have formed tiny groups . . . and we know that the recruits are told that they must seek contacts with guerrilla forces in other countries." This would encourage the joint action of the so-called forces of national liberation.

It is not insignificant that one revolutionary party goes under the initials of F.I.D.E.L.

"Our country is not accustomed to this kind of fight," says Senor Otero, "our people categorically reject these practices. . . . The war for democracy will never be successful if we democrats do not help each other penetrate the veil of secrecy."

Senor Otero and his companions are to be saluted. The people of the United States—and the President—owe them much.

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NEWSPAPER

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Back from Easter recess, both Democrats and Republicans are remarking that the "grass roots is disillusioned with LBJ and the 'Great Society.'" A number of lawmakers say they find **discontent everywhere**—among farmers, laborers, businessmen and parents who see their sons go off to war.

● TV viewers may soon be watching **"From the Ramparts,"** an hour-long discussion show based on the muck-raking left-wing journal (see last week's Human Events). Variety, the show business journal, reports that such a program is in the works, to be hosted by Ramparts' editor-in-chief, Warren Hinckle III. Ironically, the show's producer is Bob Kline, who packaged the William F. Buckley conservative series, "Firing Line."

● **Adam Clayton Powell** is mapping grandiose plans for a "black third force" to be known as the National Conference of Negro Elected Officials. Powell announced that he will keynote the group's founding convention in Chicago May 26. At Powell's side, as he made the announcement, were California State Sen. Marvyn Dymally, who represents Watts, and Georgia State Rep. Julian Bond.

● **Edwin O. Reischauer,** who resigned as ambassador to Japan earlier this year, has called upon the United States to drop its trade embargo against Red China. Reischauer, a former member of the left-wing Institute of Pacific Relations, also suggested that a "rich and strong" Red China might serve American interests.

● Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been persuading Senate and House lawmakers to expand **East-West trade** by quoting from a House subcommittee report favoring American subsidization of a Soviet automobile plant. The House report was signed by Representatives Thomas Ashley (D.-Ohio), Thomas M. Rees (D.-Calif.), James Harvey (R.-Mich.) and Chester L. Mize (R.-Kan.).

● The ultra-liberal **National Committee for an Effective Congress,** which recently held a meeting in Washington to persuade Republicans to "go liberal," plans to hold several more such meetings during the session, according to NCEC Executive Director Russell D. Hemenway. Two weeks ago the NCEC, whose first national chairman was Jimmy Roosevelt, threw a "cocktail party" at which Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) urged other Republicans present to vote along the lines of Senators Javits and Case.

● Sen. **Wayne Morse** (D.-Ore.), a chief critic of America's role in the Viet Nam war, is in deep political trouble, according to a poll taken by the famed Spencer and Roberts California public relations firm, the company that handled Gov. Ronald Reagan's campaign in 1966. According to Spencer-Roberts, former Democratic Rep. Robert Duncan, a supporter of the war, would defeat Morse by a 2-to-1 margin. Morse's seat is up in 1968.

● Even liberals have been unable to stomach Dr. **Martin Luther King's** recent Viet Nam speech in New York in which he likened the United States to the Nazis and called this country the "greatest purveyor of violence in the world today." The Washington Post branded King's hate-filled rhetoric as filled with "sheer inventions of unsupported fantasies." Malcolm A. Tarlov, head of the Jewish War Veterans of America, said the veterans consider King's "extremist tirade to reveal an ignorance of the facts, pandering to Ho Chi Minh and an insult to the intelligence of all Americans. . . . His speech could have been written in North Viet Nam." (George Schuyler discusses King's new campaign on page 10.)

● *Capitol Hill observers are wondering how* Sen. **Strom Thurmond**, the conservative Republican from South Carolina, is going to get along with his new next-door neighbor. For the past several years the office directly to the east of Thurmond's in the New Senate Office Building has been occupied by such conservatives as Senators Milward Simpson and Clifford Hansen. Things, however, may not be *so congenial from now on: Bobby Kennedy* plans to move into that office in the near future.

● Defense Secretary **Robert S. McNamara** has defended the policy of not bombing Soviet MIG bases operating in North Viet Nam, saying that main MIG bases in the north have not been attacked *"to avoid widening the war."*

● Some economists are saying that the government may produce a recession if it keeps going after the automobile companies at the same furious pace. Four of the nation's major auto makers have already filed suits in federal court challenging three of the government's new ***safety standards*** *for 1968 cars because the* National Traffic Agency in Washington virtually rejected all appeals by auto companies to change or eliminate some of the 20 rules handed down. Experts say that if some of the standards aren't revised, Ford and other companies may actually be unable to produce automobiles for sale in the United States after Dec. 31, 1967—the date the standards take effect.

● FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has attacked the play **"MacBird"** (see Human Events, Dec. 10, 1966, page 6) as a "satirical piece of trash which maliciously defames the President of our country and insinuates he murdered his predecessor." MacBird, incidentally, has been selected as a text in seven colleges—University of Texas (English Department); Idaho State (Government); University of Cincinnati (English); Springfield College (Great Books Course); Florida State (Social Philosophy); Brooklyn College (English); and the University of Oklahoma (Drama).

● Senators and congressmen in the Nation's Capital are successfully refuting charges that the United States is engaged in slaughtering children in South Viet Nam with napalm. A very important piece of evidence they cite is a report filed with the New York Times by its medical columnist, Dr. **Howard A. Rusk.** The thought that Viet Nam is a devastated country filled with children who have been burned by American napalm "simply is not true," said Rusk, writing from South Viet Nam. "This writer personally saw every burn case in the 20 hospitals he visited. Among them was not a single case of burns due to napalm and but two from phosphorous shells."

● How much is the Administration willing to bow to union sentiment? Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd withdrew as scheduled CBS panelists rather than cross the **picket lines** thrown up by the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists now striking the TV industry. Among those who were willing to cross AFTRA picket lines: Senators Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) and John Stennis (D.-Miss.).

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Morton's Challenge to Dirksen

Capitol Hill politicos are wondering these days whether Everett Dirksen, the GOP's official leader in the Senate, or Thruston Morton is the real head of the Senate Republicans. In the last session of Congress, it is recalled, Dirksen valiantly led the Republicans to victory in several instances, but the grand old man of the Senate has refused to display in the 90th Congress the leadership qualities he revealed in the 89th.

MORTON

Dirksen, for example, was all set to oppose the American-Soviet Consular Convention this year until Kentucky's Sen. Morton undercut him with a major speech in its support. Morton not only persuaded other Republicans to his point of view, but Dirksen, himself, wound up voting for this Soviet-accommodating measure.

In the GOP's State of the Union address this year, Dirksen sternly pointed to the dangers of expanding East-West trade. But his position on this matter has again been put in jeopardy by Morton. In Louisville, Ky., last week, Morton opened his drive to get the Senate to endorse the Administration's East-West trade proposals.

Speaking to a gathering of Kentucky dentists, Morton declared he was four-square for East-West trade. "It is imperative," Morton said, "that we take advantage of every opportunity to expand contacts with the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe. There are strong indications that a new era is beginning for peoples of Russia and Eastern Europe, and it is in our national interest that we make sure that American ideas and skill become a part of that changing world.

"In the Senate, we have just voted to ratify a U.S.-Soviet Consular Convention. I believe we must keep up the momentum of downgrading the Cold War. . . ." Morton scored the Administration for its timidity in the field of East-West trade and said he will ask Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, to initiate hearings on the question either through a special subcommittee or the full committee.

Up for re-election in 1968, Morton has made it plain that he's challenging Dirksen as GOP leader. A press release by Morton's office boasted that Morton's speech signals "the second time in the new Congress that the Kentucky Republican has assumed Senate reins in the realm of foreign affairs." He is widely credited, the release continues, "as being primarily instrumental in bringing the U.S.-Soviet consular treaty before the Senate and for its subsequent ratification."

If Dirksen minds these slaps at his leadership, he isn't saying. So far he has not been willing to challenge Morton. Thus the wondering if Morton, not Dirksen, has become the real leader of the Senate Republicans in the 90th Congress.

Panama Canal Backdown?

Latin American experts in the Nation's Capital are alarmed over the secrecy surrounding the current negotiations with Panama concerning U.S. rights in the Canal Zone.

Ignoring President Woodrow Wilson's dictum that treaties should be "open covenants openly arrived at," the State Department and White House have clamped a tight lid on the discussions which could result in the United States surrendering its rights (and subsequently giving up billions of invested dollars) to the Panama Canal; neither State nor the Administration is commenting on the treaty's progress, and congressional hearings on the subject are held in closed-door executive sessions.

"It is obvious to informed observers," says Rep. Daniel Flood (D.-Pa.), the House's resident expert on Panamanian affairs, "that an attempt is being made through the treaty process to bring about surrenders to Panama that could never be obtained by acts of the Congress . . . the President and his treaty advisers have pursued a policy of silence and suppression of news concerning the proposed new treaties. The strategy behind this is to secure an immediate ratification of them by a Senate unacquainted with the complicated issues involved."

CIA Supports Civil Rights

Facts continue to come to light that indicate the Central Intelligence Agency channelled taxpayers' funds to liberal and leftist groups, many of whom were engaged in large-scale domestic activities as well as foreign affairs.

In a column believed to be factual, Drew Pearson revealed last week that CIA money not only went

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

to help the National Council of Churches, Socialist Norman Thomas, and foreign revolutionaries, but aided Negro voting registration and militant civil rights groups such as the Congress for Racial Equality.

In 1962, said Pearson, $6,000 of CIA funds went to the Southern Regional Council through the Aaron E. Norman Fund. In the same year, the Georgia Council on Human Relations also received $2,600 of CIA money from the Norman Fund. While the fund denies CIA links, Pearson insists it received the agency's money.

These organizations, along with the National Student Association, said Pearson, were encouraged by the CIA to push voter registration drives in the South. The Norman Fund, Pearson added, has also contributed to radical organizations such as CORE and the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Justification for using CIA funds, said Pearson, "was to quiet disastrous foreign publicity caused by civil rights violence."

Pearson didn't mention it, but the CIA also put money into such "civil rights" organizations as New York's Mobilization for Youth—which turned out to be packed with radical leftists.

As pointed out in these pages last week, part of the reason the CIA chose to channel funds to liberal and leftist groups is that the CIA man in charge of these activities is Cord Meyer Jr. Meyer is a founder of the United World Federalists, which would surrender U.S. sovereignty to the United Nations.

Post Scores Social Security

While the House Ways and Means Committee has been contemplating LBJ's proposed hike in Social Security taxes, the liberal Washington *Post*—to the astonishment of most Capitol Hill observers—has made some blunt comments on the entire Social Security system, not unlike criticism leveled against it in the past by staunch conservatives.

The trouble with the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, noted the *Post* in a recent editorial, "is that the OASI is neither an insurance nor a welfare program but a mixture of both which discriminates against young people in favor of the old, against married women who work and against the working poor. . . .

"It is customary to speak of the employers' part of the OASI tax—half of the 7.7 per cent of the first $6,600 of income—as if it were a gift to the insured. But that is a delusion. Sooner or later, the burden of the employers' tax is shifted to wage and salary earners in the shape of higher prices or lower wages, fewer jobs or lower dividends."

Viewed as a retirement annuity, the *Post* continued, OASI "is a bad bargain. Prof. Colin D. Campbell of Dartmouth College [see *Human Events,* Dec. 31, 1966, page 10] illustrates the point with the case of the young man who begins work at 22 and continues for 43 years. At the 1966 tax rates and the increases in payments scheduled through 1973, his contributions with accumulated interest at 4 per cent over the 43 years would amount to more than $67,000.

"When the probable survivors and disability insurance benefits are eliminated, the value of the accumulated taxes for retirement benefits is reduced to about $50,000, out of which the government will pay $3,000 per year for the average life expectancy of 14 years. But the same pension or annuity could be financed with accumulated tax payments on only $33,000 or by premium payments to a private insurance company amounting to about $45,000.

"What happens to the surplus? Much of it is used to confer windfalls upon the already retired whose benefits far exceed their contributions."

The *Post* pointed to still other inequities. "The poor boy who begins work at 17 instead of 22 receives no more benefits for the extra five years of taxes paid and, since the life expectancy of the poor is lower, he may take less out in benefits. Benefits to the working wives of insured husbands are sharply reduced, even though they make the same tax contributions.

"If the Social Security program continues to operate as it does now, there will be sharp increases in the regressive payroll taxes and even greater discrimination against the young and the poor."

LBJ's Slush Fund

Liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans have joined in a crusade to repeal an Administration-backed law that would give LBJ dictatorial control over Democratic organizations throughout the country. This same law would also provide the chairman of the Republican National Committee similar tight-fisted authority over Republican organizations.

LONG

Passed last year in the rush for adjournment, this measure, sponsored by Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.), was tacked onto the foreign investors' tax bill (nicknamed the "Christmas Tree" bill because there was something in it for everybody).

The Long Campaign Contributions Law, which sets up machinery for federally financed presidential campaigns, did not even have the usual round of Senate and House hearings.

Under this new law, a taxpayer is permitted, merely by checking a box on his tax return, to direct the Internal Revenue Service to set aside one dollar of his total tax bill for presidential campaign purposes. He cannot, however, designate which party he desires to receive his contribution. The Treasury Department then divides the money equally between the two major political parties—and a third party if it has received over five million votes in a previous election.

Based on the number of votes cast in the 1964 presidential campaign, the law would permit the Democratic and Republican National Committees to collect up to $30 million.

• *Postmaster General Larry O'Brien's proposal to set up an independent government corporation to run the Post Office may not have any merit, but many lawmakers think something will have to be done about the Post Office. For the next fiscal year, for example, the Post Office deficit is estimated at $1.2 billion. LBJ says he wants Congress to offset the debt by raising postal rates, but income from such a hike would be largely eaten up by LBJ's new proposal to increase the pay of all federal employes by 4.5 per cent.*

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Under an amendment proposed by Sen. Long this year, the taxpayer would not be involved at all and each committee would, in effect, automatically receive $30 million for the 1968 presidential campaign—just about three times what was spent in 1964 by the Democrats and twice what was expended in 1964 by no less than 18 Republican campaign committees.

But vigorous opposition to Long's law has developed in the Senate. Senators Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.) and John Williams (R.-Del.) are currently leading the fight to repeal the measure on the grounds that it will provide a giant slush fund to the Democratic and Republican National Committees and undermine local political organizations. They have proposed repeal in the form of a rider to an Administration bill to reinstate business tax incentives ahead of schedule.

In debate on the repealer last week, both Gore and Williams further charged that the Administration was using strong-arm tactics to keep the Long measure intact. Gore said businessmen have been advised by the Administration that unless the repeal rider is killed they won't get their much-wanted tax incentive bill. Postmaster General Larry O'Brien and Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach have also been roaming Senate corridors to lobby lawmakers into killing the repealer.

While Gore and Williams have led the fight to scrap the Long amendment, a key figure in opposition has been Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.).

As LBJ's most important rival to the Democratic party, Kennedy is keenly aware of the dangers this law poses for local political organizations.

Recalling the 1960 presidential campaign in which he played a major role, he informed his colleagues last week that only some $7 million was available to the national chairman. If $30 million were available, said Kennedy, the chairman could have controlled any political situation in any state. "We could have just sent somebody in and given them $500,000 to spend" and then they could "set up their own local organization. They would not have to pay any attention to the State Democratic or Republican organizations."

The national chairman, he noted, could give $1 million to someone to campaign for the presidential candidate. Take a small state like New Hampshire, said Kennedy. If the national chairman decided he was going to send $1 million into New Hampshire for an individual candidate to use, albeit for presidential campaign purposes, that would completely undermine the local organization.

"How," asked Kennedy, "is anybody else in that state going to be able to campaign against an individual who has $1 million behind him?. . .

"We have differences of opinion as between our local parties across the United States. There are differences between and among the South and the North. If this law stays on the books, we are going to have national control of the actions and policies of local political parties."

No doubt because he would receive such control over local organizations in 1968, LBJ is fighting to keep the Long amendment on the books.

Hays Hazes HCUA

The House's $50,000 cut in the appropriations request by its own Committee on Un-American Activities is attributed to many causes, including a more economy-minded Congress. But one of the central reasons, says one California lawmaker, is Rep. Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio), who sits on the House Administration's Subcommittee on Appropriations. Hays, who lashed out at the HCUA last year after it had dropped a fellow Ohioan from its staff, led the fight in the subcommittee for slicing HCUA's budget. The recommendation for the cut, finally approved by Congress, was endorsed by the subcommittee by a 4-to-3 vote, Hays providing the margin of victory. Even so, however, the HCUA will get a sizeable $350,000 to carry out its activities.

• After several parliamentary skirmishes, the House approved a $350,000 budget for the committee by a 349-to-43 vote. Against it were 41 Democrats and only two Republicans, Reps. Theodore R. Kupferman and Daniel E. Button, both of New York. The list of those opposing the $350,000 committee budget:

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 41

Annunzio (Ill.), Ashley (Ohio), Barrett (Ill.), Bingham (N.Y.), Bolling (Mo.), Brasco (N.Y.), Brown (Calif.), Burton (Calif.), Cohelan (Calif.), Conyers (Mich.), Dingell (Mich.), Dow (N.Y.), Eckhardt (Tex.), Edwards (Calif.), Eilberg (Pa.), Farbstein (N.Y.), Gallagher (N.J.), Gilbert (N.Y.), Green (Ore.), Green (Pa.), Hawkins (Calif.), Helstoski (N.J.), Holifield (Calif.), Holland (Pa.), Kastenmeier (Wis.), Leggett (Calif.), Nedzi (Mich.), Nix (Pa.), O'Hara (Ill.), Ottinger (N.Y.), Rees (Calif.), Reuss (Wis.), Ronan (Ill.), Rosenthal (N.Y.), Roybal (Calif.), Ryan (N.Y.), Scheuer (N.Y.), Tenzer (N.Y.), Thompson (N.J.), Wolff (N.Y.) and Yates (Ill.).

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 2

Button (N.Y.) and Kupferman (N.Y.)

Compulsory National Service

The concept of mandatory national service for every American youth, first proposed by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and since endorsed by other high-ranking Administration figures, has been followed up by the creation of a National Service Secretariat, which held a three-day conference in Washington last week to propel the idea forward. When he started the national service ball rolling, in a speech in Montreal in May 1966, Secretary McNamara said that "it seems to me that we could move toward remedying [the draft] inequity by asking every young person in the United States to give two years of service to his country—whether in one of the military services, in the Peace Corps, or in some other volunteer development work at home or abroad. . . ."

McNAMARA

Despite public outcry that the McNamara proposal amounted to indentured servitude of the young and sounded like a call for the creation of a neo-Hitler youth organization, the National Service Secretariat was established, under the direction of Donald J. Eberly, formerly with the Overseas Educational Service, with the financial support of the Alfred Sloan, Russell Sage and Carnegie Foundations and the moral backing of the government.

At the Administration's request, the secretariat submitted proposals to the President's Commission on Selective Service and has featured representatives of federal "service" agencies at its meetings and conferences.

In attendance at the Service Conference held April 2-4 in Washington were spokesmen for federal projects such as VISTA, the Peace Corps, Job Corps, Department of Labor, Bureau of the Budget, Teachers Corps, together with representatives of private agencies and national luminaries such as Dr. Margaret Mead and New York's ultra-liberal Sen. Jacob Javits.

The principal issues of national service discussed at the conference revolved around whether such service should be a federal or privately run project and whether or not it should be compulsory. While there was a great deal of sentiment for private control and a voluntary approach to national service (primarily from the true liberals, who are these days as alarmed about increasing government control as are conservatives), it was clear that the desire of the ruling secretariat was to have a compulsory, federal system.

The secretariat favors an approach under which, "when a young man registered for the draft, he would have the option of declaring his intent to enter either military or non-military service and would have some freedom as to when he would enter that service. Those who selected neither option and did not register as conscientious objectors would have their names placed in the lottery or the selective draft pool."

Other secretariat affiliates, such as Harris Wofford, a former director of the Peace Corps who maintains close relations with that agency, proposed that compulsory service be instituted under the guise of requiring two more years of public education for all youths.

It remained, however, for nominal Republican Javits to make the most extreme remarks concerning compulsory service. If the draft is reformed to take the youngest first, said the New York senator, all young men who fail to qualify for military service on medical or mental grounds should undergo "mandatory rehabilitation" and then be inducted in federal service; in this manner, he said, "all would serve, it would be compulsory, just as education is compulsory." If the draft is not revised, said Javits, a national service program should be instituted to use all "wastrels and draft dodgers" in service to their country.

Although the National Service Conference attracted only approximately 100 persons, these individuals represented federal and private organizations with immense power. In addition, there is every evidence the federal government is listening closely to proposals for a national service and is preparing to move in this direction, pending the outcome of Congress' review of the draft system.

Sen. Daniel Brewster (D.-Md.) has already introduced legislation to establish a Presidential Advisory Commission on National Service, and the public statements of such high-ranking figures as McNamara, Labor Secretary Wirtz, poverty mandarin Sargent Shriver and Vice President Hubert Humphrey indicate the Administration may soon be seriously proposing a mandatory service measure to Congress.

Red to Visit Bobby?

Diplomatic circles in Rome and in the United States remain highly disturbed over claims of Italian Communists that one of their leaders has been invited by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) to come to the United States to discuss peace negotiations in Viet Nam.

KENNEDY

Kennedy's reported guest, according to the Chicago *Tribune's* Willard Edwards, is Arrigo Boldrini, a member of the Italian parliament and a central committee member of the Communist party of Italy. He was said to have written a letter to Kennedy hailing his opposition to LBJ's Viet Nam policies and received a reply in "very friendly terms."

Whatever the full facts of the matter, Bobby's press secretary Frank Mankiewicz has refused to knock the story down. Asked whether it was true, Mankiewicz said Bobby "recalls no personal contact with Boldrini," but Mankiewicz also said that Boldrini "may have sent a letter, urging a conference and received a courteous reply."

The Italian Communists, however, are more positive about the matter. The Italian news agency, Dies, reported that "within Communist parliamentary circles it is considered as certain that Boldrini has been invited to the United States for a private visit by Sen. Robert Kennedy."

A leading Italian Socialist, who vigorously opposes the growth of communism in his country, has written persons in the United States that he has reason to believe the report to be valid.

According to this informed Socialist, Boldrini's visit would appear to Italians as official recognition of a Communist leader in dealing with peace problems. "Please realize the impact upon public opinion by a prominent member of the United States meeting on the friendliest terms with a hard-core Communist leader," the letter said.

A meeting with Kennedy, this writer suggested, might propel the Communist movement forward in Italy and strengthen the "peace movement" throughout the world. "The repercussions in Washington were milder," said Edwards, "but responsible officials said they were deeply concerned."

• *Rep. Durward Hall (R.-Mo.) has discovered that the National Foundation on Arts and the Humanities isn't the only federal agency which has "gone crazy" in dispensing U.S. grants. Having first learned that the foundation had awarded $8,000 to someone to study comic strips, Hall has now uncovered the fact that the Department of Education gave $121,000 to Michigan State University Prof. Roger Shuy to find out why people say "ain't" when they should say "aren't."*

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Let's Not Get Carried Away Over European Education

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

There's a famous cartoon portraying the little man in the head-shrinker's office asking to be cured of his inferiority complex only to be faced with the stern verdict: "Let's face it. You *are* inferior."

Maybe this is true of American education as compared to the European variety, but I've got "Missouri" written all over me on this one.

To clear the ground and set the stage, let's concede a few points to our critics right off the bat:

• Exchange students who hit our high schools every year usually seem to know more about literature, grammar and mathematics than do their rock-and-rolling American classmates.

• The evidence indicates that the European curriculum is more demanding, the tests trickier and the textbooks tougher than we permit them to be in our learning factories over here.

• Foreign kids are neater, quieter, more serious and more respectful to their teachers than are the less inhibited Yankee youngsters.

"Ah ha!" chortle the devotees of things overseas. But hold on a moment.

It's true that the so-called English "public" school has been unexcelled in turning out highly rarefied candidates for Oxford and Cambridge, and swinging, pipe-smoking, tweedy, Ciceronic scholars many of them turned out to be.

And it's equally accurate to regard with due respect the products of the German academic "gymnasia," spouting Schiller and chemical formulae in the same breath and nursing fine Teutonic plans for coal tar derivatives and archaeological excavations behind their saber scars.

But, as they say in Las Vegas, what about the percentages?

In most of the continental schools they cull out the dullards, the drones and the dilly-dalliers somewhere between the ages of 14 and 16 by a series of hair-raising exams which, even when they don't up the national suicide rate perceptibly, often leave the hapless testees numb for the rest of their natural lives. The English accomplish much the same thing, though naturally with typically British indirection and aplomb.

Our Old World brothers don't exactly "teach the best and shoot the rest," but until quite recently that's about what it boiled down to. One way or another, it's survival of the fittest and back to the farms for the millions of youngsters who can't quite cut the very sharp academic mustard of the European schools.

Over here we're stuck with the perhaps corny idea that everybody ought to be educated to the limit of his individual potential, so we send everybody through high school. As a result we educate until the age of 18 so many more of our teen-agers, and make it possible for so many more of them to go on to college than do the French, Germans, English, et al., that in this area of learning at least there's just no contest.

As for the wistful admirers of Russian education who wax so vocal now and then, I've got news for them.

There isn't any Russian education. That is, if we define education as the equipping of the young with the tools they need to seek evenhandedly after the truth.

Oh, the Russian schools are great at training kids and molding them and indoctrinating them and turning out technicians, commissars and astronauts. But this isn't educating them.

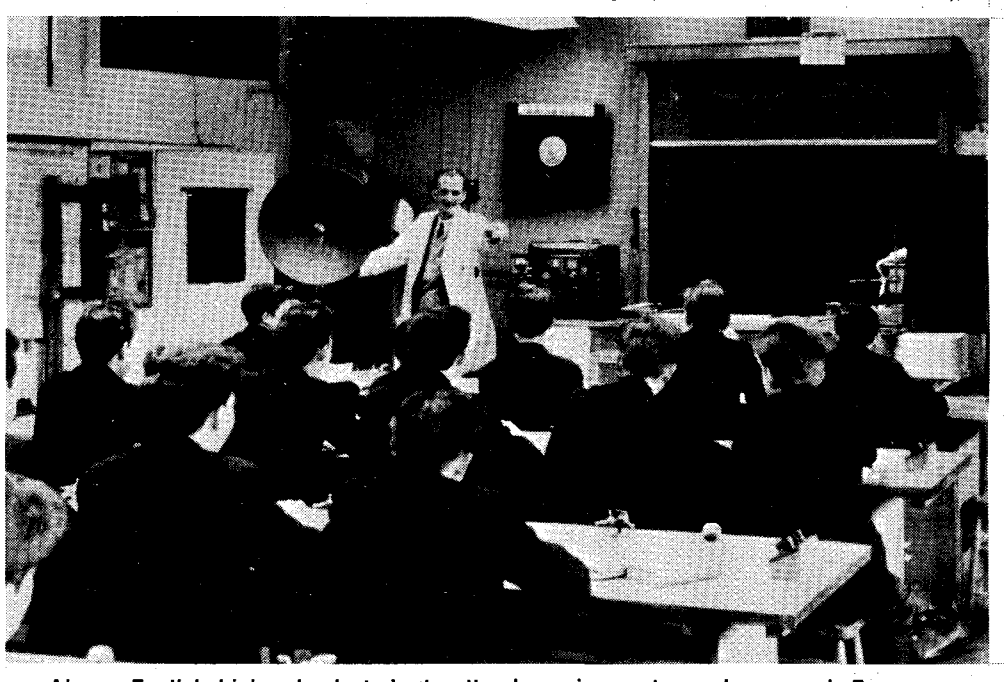
The ludicrous cult of Lysenkoism comes irresistibly to mind. For a whole generation, Muscovite youngsters were taught solemnly that acquired characteristics could be handed down genetically from father to son, like an autographed picture of Joe Stalin. And why? Because this preposterous theory fitted nicely into Marxian mythology and, therefore, was prescribed by the Kremlin as gospel truth ranking right up there with old Karl's "Manifesto."

Result: Russian biology fell seriously behind the rest of the world and is still struggling to catch up.

Personally, I prefer to stick with what we've got and concentrate on making it a lot better. We may be fuzzy-minded, bleeding-hearted and overly intent upon togetherness and ingroupness over here.

But at least we don't lie to the kids. Intentionally, that is.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)



Above, English high school students attend a science class. In general, European educational practice is to separate the slow learners from the brighter students early in life.

New Survey Misleading

High Taxes Don't Mean Prosperity

By HENRY HAZLITT

"American individuals and businesses, taken together, are taxed less than their counterparts in any other major industrial country in the Atlantic world."

That is the leading paragraph of a front-page newspaper story, based on a compilation just completed by the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development in Paris.

One can already hear the sweeping conclusions that some of the Great Societists are going to draw from this: American taxes are too low, not too high. We can afford to tax still more for a Greater Society.

The opposite conclusion would be far more justifiable. Maybe the United States is the richest and most productive country in the world just because its taxes are comparatively low. The three countries whose comparative tax burdens are highest in the compilation—Sweden, France and Austria—are clearly not the best off.

Of the three nations that show a comparatively lower tax burden than the United States, Canada and Switzerland are eminently prosperous, and Japan, which shows the lowest comparative tax burden in the whole list, has also enjoyed by far the highest rate of economic growth of those listed.

But before we draw any confident conclusions whatever from the OECD comparisons, let's begin by asking how good the statistics are.

Not very.

The figures are based on tax collections, from all kinds of taxes, at all levels of government in the year 1965. The burden of these total tax collections is measured as a percentage of the gross national product, which is the money value of the total output of goods and services.

On this basis the comparative tax burdens shown are: Sweden, 39 per cent; France, 38.5; Austria, 35.2; Norway, 34.9; West Germany, 34.4; Netherlands, 34.1; Britain, 29.9; Belgium, 29.7; Denmark, 29.7; Italy, 29.6; United States 27.3; Canada, 27.1; Switzerland, 20.8; Japan, 19.6.

Serious reservations must be made about the validity of these comparisons.

First, it greatly understates a tax burden to express it as a percentage of gross national product. For one thing, the tax burden forms part of the GNP. If the 1965 U.S. tax burden, as an example, were expressed as a percentage of the net national income, it would be 33.3 per cent, not 27.3 per cent. Of course, percentages for other countries would also be higher.

Second, it is impossible to make accurate comparisons of the GNP of different countries. They are estimated in a different way and subject to wide margins of error. According to some economists the GNP is actually an indeterminate total.

Third, the real burden of taxes cannot be determined until we know at least what kind of taxes they are and on whom they fall. About one-third of total U.S. tax collections are for personal income taxes, federal, state and local. This is a higher percentage than in nearly all the other countries which rely more heavily on indirect taxes.

"Direct taxes on households" are put down by the study as 9.2 per cent of the U.S. GNP. But this tells us little about the real incidence of the burden. A substantial part of personal income is not taxable. The part that is is taxed at (federal) rates of 14 per cent to 70 per cent.

There are so many factors that influence a nation's prosperity, or lack of it, that we can't attribute any result simply to the size of its tax burden.

But we are safe in saying that, other things being equal, the less a nation's tax burden, the better off it is.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

1 Billion Federal Reports a Year

By REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.)

The "War on Paperwork" may be a losing battle, but the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee is still trying. It has completed a study, "How to Cut Paperwork," which analyzes 360,000 different forms, prepared in 15 billion copies printed at a cost of $53 million.

Federal agencies require one billion reports each year to keep the wheels of government turning—five for every person in the United States. Two hundred fifty-five thousand people spend most of their time filing these records in 25 million cubic feet of space where they are kept for an average of nine years.

It would take 2,000 years to discard records now on file if we tore them up at the rate of one page per second.

Automation has aggravated the paperwork problem. In one year one computer produces a *1.3-mile* high pile of paper—and the government now has 2,600 computers!

Some of the increase results from the sheer growth of our country. Where President Roosevelt received 140,000 letters a year, 825,750 pieces of mail were addressed to President Johnson in 1965. In my own case, I can only keep one year's files in my new office. At the start of my career I was able to retain files over a four-year period and store them in less than half the space. But there isn't much question that the mountains of paper have grown in geometric proportions to the growth of government.

The cost to the government for handling its own paperwork is $8 billion each year. But even more serious is the danger that the paperwork jungle may completely submerge the human creativity and ingenuity so vital to good government in these complex times.

There have been efforts to reduce the volume of paperwork. In 1965 President Johnson imposed a moratorium on the purchase of new filing cabinets for an annual savings of $3.6 million, and in September 1966 he called for the reduction of paperwork in general.

The Veterans Administration streamlined its mail handling and saved $460,000. The State Department claims to have eliminated 49,608 reports between 1964 and 1966. The Department of Agriculture eliminated 318 of the 59,000 different forms and reports it uses.

The American Management Society has recently honored 40 federal employes who together saved more than $200 million by reducing paperwork. The 89th Congress passed a bill eliminating the requirement for 23 outdated reports and lowered the frequency of 22 others.

But legislation alone will not cure the problem. The final responsibility must rest with each government bureau.

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As Gen. McAuliffe Would Say

By MORRIE RYSKIND

A recent column evokes this note: "I agree with your basic thought, but wish you hadn't written at white heat. I could almost hear the expletives. Remember, a soft answer turneth away wrath."

I own the soft impeachment. I really strive for the soft answer and the Socratic dialogue in which men reason together. But there are times, I insist, when the only retort to the arrant arrogance and holier-than-thou pretensions of the professional liberal is a loud and clear "Nuts!"—Gen. McAuliffe's immortal response to the German demand for his surrender at the Battle of the Bulge.

Off-stage, I know some other phrases, too, and in moments of stress have resorted to the terms allegedly used in the recent LBJ-Bobby Kennedy colloquy. The papers used blanks for the words and your guess is as good—or as bad—as mine.

My sympathies in that one were with LBJ, but I can appreciate how Bobby felt. After all, you cannot very well say to the President, "Come outside and say that!" So Bobby, in desperation, let go with a block-buster of his own. It is much better, they tell me, to get these things out of your system rather than contain them and get an ulcer.

At any rate, it seems to have cleared the atmosphere. Shortly afterward Bobby referred to Mr. Johnson as "an outstanding President." And undoubtedly Mr. Johnson thinks Bobby an outstanding senator—far out.

My basic quarrel with the current Free Speechers who spew their gutter vocabulary over every inch of their avant-garde magazines is not over the words—I have heard most of them, it happens. It is the sheer waste at which I shudder. It is like dousing a filet mignon with excessive salt and ketchup before tasting it—as I have seen many do. All that possibly can be savored after that are the condiments.

And, by the same token, simply culling certain words from Boccaccio, Chaucer and the lusty Elizabethans will not make you a great writer. The so-called daring terms have become hackneyed—and you with them, even if you had anything to say in the first place.

But, saved for the right occasion—and not overdone, so that age has not withered them nor custom staled them—an oath can be catharsis for the soul. Nor need any word in it be offensive to make it electrifying. I still shiver with delight, as I did as a youngster, at Ethan Allen's "Open—in the name of the Lord God Jehovah and the Continental Congress!"

Regretfully, I have never found occasion to use that magnificent phrase, and my oathing has been of a far lower caliber. But at San Francisco during the 1964 convention, I established some sort of record.

I was in a taxi one morning when I read the incredible letter by Scranton denouncing Goldwater and his delegates in the most infamous terms—though holding out salvation for the latter if they switched to the noble Pennsylvania governor. I don't know what I said, but it drew a whistle from the San Francisco cab driver. And when I paid him off, he bowed low in obvious admiration.

Headed for my syndicate headquarters, I was still seeing red. There was a chap seated in a chair and I asked where the syndicate head was. He looked rather startled and pointed to another fellow of whom I asked the same question—and drew a similar reaction.

It turned out the first man was the editor who had originally asked me to write a column for his paper—and the second the syndicate head. Apparently, when I see red, I see red—and nothing else.

Some months later I heard Scranton, interviewed by Walter Cronkite on TV, say he had never seen the letter before it went out. A letter signed by him, sent to every delegate and reporter at the most critical time of the convention—but Scranton had never seen it and was unaware of its contents. He had just turned the whole thing over to some assistant to take care of. Boy, there's a credibility gap for you!

But by that time, I was all sworn out. And all I could utter was McAuliffe's famous monosyllable: "Nuts!"

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

□ □ □

Time to Think

From the Norfolk (Va.) *Ledger-Star*

A 13-week vacation isn't a bit boring; in fact, it's pretty nice. That seems to be the consensus among some Kaiser Steel workers who enjoy this somewhat unusual fringe benefit and who were surveyed at the conclusion of their three months away from work.

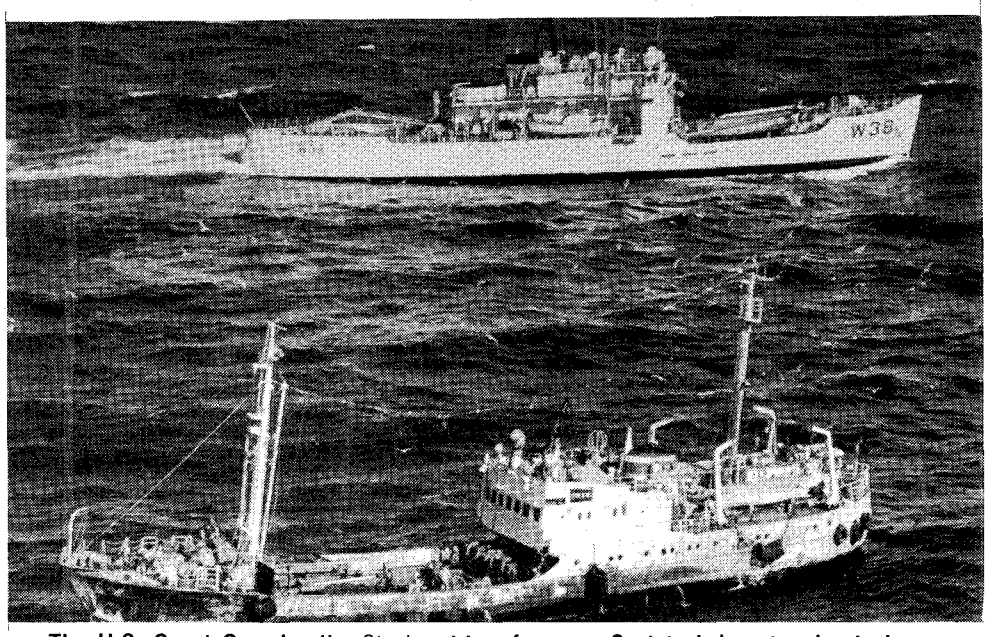
Some of them did a little traveling, but most didn't do much else in the way of extra activity or the development of new hobbies and interests.

But it does turn out that a few of them (joined by one of their union officials) were rather busy in another way. Busy thinking. And they decided the thing missing from their long vacation was enough money to really make the most of the time off.

Next union demand: Same 13-week vacation—with 20 weeks pay.

□ □ □

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE?—"Last November was the first California election since the reapportionment ordered by the Supreme Court under their 'one man, one vote' edict, which was supposed to insure that each voters' ballot would have the same weight. And what happened? 53.5 per cent of those who voted cast their ballot for a Republican assemblyman, but only 47.5 per cent of the assemblymen are members of the Republican party. The example in Los Angeles is even worse. 51.2 per cent of the vote in Los Angeles County went to Republican assemblymen, but 61.3 per cent of the Los Angeles County delegation in the Assembly are Democrats. . . . One man, one vote? The truth is the Democrats used the Supreme Court edict to strengthen their hold on the Assembly. Not one Assembly district in Los Angeles County (unlike the state Senate districts) was in violation of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court. Yet the lines of a majority of the Assembly districts in the Los Angeles County were changed in 1965 for political purposes. Had it not been for the 1965 gerrymander made possible by the Supreme Court ruling, the Republican party would have a majority in the Assembly and thus be able to implement the programs of Gov. Reagan. Once again we say, 'one man, one vote'?"—Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad, 57th District.



The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Storis, **at top, forces a Soviet shrimp trawler to heave to after illegally fishing in U.S. territorial waters near Kodiak, Alaska. The Red captain, however, received a light penalty compared with the fate of some Americans in Russia.**

Alaskan Incident

Russia Swaps Peanuts for Shrimp

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

"Where the shrimp are there fish I, on my trawler's deck I lie."

Even if it is close to the American coast and well within the acknowledged three-mile limit.

Brought to trial for violation of American waters, the second case within a month, in Anchorage, Alaska, Soviet ship captain Leonid Kushchenko calmly acknowledged his guilt by pleading *nolo contendere* and went to jail while waiting for his government to pay the $10,000 which the judge ordered him to shell over.

In fact, he all but praised his American captors in a statement describing the Soviet government's "respect for the sovereignty of the United States government."

Why should he not? After all, it is not Kushchenko's fault that the shrimp congregate most thickly so close to the American coast. Compared to the value of his catch, $10,000 are peanuts. Some Americans suspect that the Soviet government has instructed its trawlers each in turn to grab what shrimp it can from the forbidden submarine beds, and if caught to come clean.

For although Judge van der Heydt might have added a prison sentence and ordered the confiscation both of the 178-foot trawler and its valuable cargo, he contented himself with imposing the maximum fine. Before this appears, Leonid will presumably be happily wending his way back to Vladivostok—tens of thousands of rubles to the good.

No bad feeling on either side except from the governor and two senators of Alaska, who had begged the judge to give Leonid the works. Somehow the failure to do so makes me wonder if Van der Heydt had meanwhile received another phone call from Washington, D.C., perhaps from the same person who refused asylum to Stalin's daughter, Svetlana. You wouldn't want to upset the budding love affair between the Kremlin and the White House just for a few shrimp, would you?

Yet it makes me think. Not too long ago a young American tourist, Newcomb Mott, innocently strolled across the Soviet border with Norway, just as the Norwegians were doing, found himself under arrest, was jailed, brutalized, given a heavy prison sentence and then, while on his way to Siberia, murdered, either by fellow prisoners or by his Soviet guards—nobody knows exactly which.

The Soviet government hastened to attribute his death to suicide, but the truth got out. There is no reason to believe that the United States did anything about Mott's murder but protest.

So comparing what happened to him with Judge Van der Heydt's treatment of Leonid Kushchenko, I find Washington's current relation with Moscow a funny form of togetherness.

Or isn't it funny?

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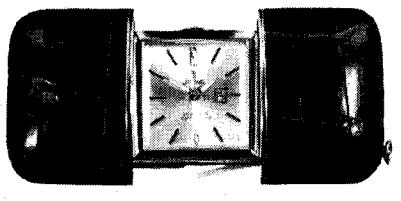

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Now Your Taxes Train Pickets

Federal poverty program aligns itself with labor leaders to carry out union objectives

© 1967 Nation's Business—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Reprinted from the March issue

It happened at a department store in Fresno, Calif. Your taxes helped pay for it. What's more, it might happen again—at your place of business.

Fifty pickets suddenly showed up at all four entrances of the Fresno store. Some wore sweaters with the words "Black Power" emblazoned on them. Some carried signs proclaiming, "Black Power says: *Huelga,* Baby, *Huelga.*" (*Huelga* is Spanish for "strike.")

For six hours the pickets shouted outside the store and jostled customers. Standing nearby, their leaders—paid from federal funds—egged them on with "Let's hear it!" and "Sound off!"

What was this government-supported demonstration all about? The pickets were trying to get the department store to take some items off its shelves—items on an AFL-CIO boycott list.

Sixteen of the pickets had come up from a federally supported training center in the Watts section of Los Angeles and joined hands with union members. It was part of their official "War on Poverty" training.

The incident is a pointed example of the way unions have been infiltrating poverty programs across the land, eventually dominating them and twisting them to their own purposes.

These highly organized efforts to indoctrinate the poor in labor union philosophy and activities suggest a growing nationwide allegiance between unions and the Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency that runs the federal "War on Poverty" program. Many millions of dollars of tax money are employed in this effort directed by union and ex-union officials turned bureaucrats.

The Fresno picketing was part of the trainees' instruction in "non-violent means to reach economic gains," explain officials of the California Center for Community Development, a federally backed group that co-sponsors the Watts Social Action Training Center.

SATC itself has a direct $151,000 grant from the federal Health, Education and Welfare Department's Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. That grant, covering a 15-month period, started last August.

SATC was developed supposedly to help prevent more outbreaks in Watts, the scene of bloody riots in 1965. Oddly, most of the trainees in SATC are from outside of Watts.

The program seeks out potential leaders, 16 to 24 years old, and enrolls them in its three-week "intensive social action orientation program" or its full 10-month "social action intern program."

BLACK STAR PHOTO

Union stickers adorn the front door of the CCCD office in Fresno.

Upon graduation, the youths are sent out "to hook up with resources to begin their own action efforts." While in the program each trainee gets about $200 a month.

'War on Poverty' Funds

The Center lists its curriculum as including: "Community analysis, the philosophies and methods of social change, the role of the social actionist, causes of poverty and delinquency, community dynamics, use of resources, community development, methods for working with individuals and groups and extensive follow-up in the field."

This includes teaching the youths how to organize and participate in picket lines and demonstrations. The boycott picketing of the store in Fresno, 250 miles from Watts, was an example of a "follow-up in the field."

Six SATC staffers are supplied by its parent group, the California Center for Community Development headquartered in the mid-California town of Del Rey. CCCD is supported by $280,000 in federal "War on Poverty" money and some $43,500 siphoned from California school and welfare funds.

An insight into the thinking behind the CCCD, which was established nearly two years ago with a grant from the Rosenberg Foundation, can be gleaned from some statements in the CCCD's own "Review of Functions and Activities":

- "The existing decision-making process in almost all local communities remains dominated by the affluent businessmen, old-name families and professional groups. These people have the financial resources and the sophistication to employ competent persons to achieve their goals.

"By contrast, the Poor [CCCD always captialized the word] lack money and organization. The Center for Community Development's role is to provide the technical assistance to the Poor—to help them become their own spokesmen."

- "The Center will make every effort to meld the Poor with the professional, the academic with the applied, the philosophical with the practical."

- "The Center is still in its infancy. But while it seeks to establish its own identity, the Center is aware that external forces examine and label it with their own identification tags.

"To some it is an organization justifiably dedicated to the befriending and mobilizing of the Poor; to others, it is a ruthless and radical monster at loose to overthrow the Establishment [also always capitalized] in every community."

Commenting on its attempts to get funding, CCCD reports, "Private foundations appear to be more reserved than the government regarding the philosophy and programs of an organization like the CCCD."

Fresno-area Congressman B. F. Sisk last year tried to hold up the CCCD grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity, but to no avail.

He suspected that persons participating in the project would be involved in farm-labor strikes.

Rep. Sisk, however, did exact a promise from OEO that none of the money would be used in a labor dispute.

CCCD has been pressuring the OEO to lift its ban against labor union activities. Professorial-voiced Edward P. Dutton, CCCD's over-all director, calls the ban "overly restrictive and detrimental to the aims of the 'War on Poverty' and the maximum involvement of the poor to better their conditions." He adds that "the central issue of poverty" is wages.

Meanwhile, CCCD has continued to steep itself in projects involving unions, particularly the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of publicity-minded Cesar Chavez.

President Carl Samuelson of the California Council of Growers flatly charges the CCCD with trying to organize farm workers into labor unions. He is disturbed that the project is supported by public funds.

In an interview with Rich Freeland, hard-digging reporter for Fresno's KFRE radio and TV stations, CCCD director Dutton—a former "social planning consultant" in San Francisco—admitted: "We work with people to get unionized if that's what they decide that they need. Our first commitment is with the people; a smaller commitment is with the funding source."

An example of CCCD activities among farm workers is its project in the melon and alfalfa area of Firebaugh and Mendota. The CCCD, with help from the

KFRE NEWS

Edward P. Dutton, director of the California Center for Community Development (CCCD), claims there is nothing wrong with using federal funds for such projects.

California Migrant Ministry, began a farm worker "group" among the Mexican-Americans in the area in the fall of 1965. From the beginning the CCCD worked with Cesar Chavez's union on organizing the workers.

Chavez Union Supported

Union speakers were brought in to address the farm workers group and members were transported to Delano to study how Chavez' union was conducting its grape-pickers strike and to discuss affiliation with Chavez' union. Finally, last May the group officially joined Chavez' union which, in turn, last August officially joined the AFL-CIO.

The tax-supported CCCD also provides what it describes as "a continual staff service" to Chavez' union. CCCD's training director, Chuck Gardinier, was

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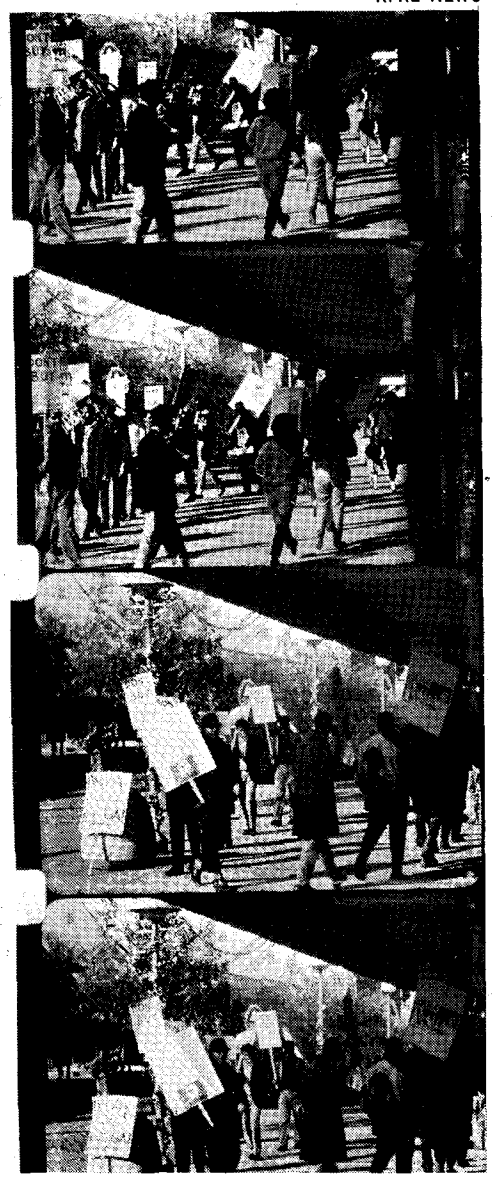

Fresno television station KFRE filmed these taxpayer-supported trainees marching along with union pickets in a recent demonstration.

loaned to Chavez' group for more than four months during the Delano strike. He was a principal organizer of the union's public sympathy march from Delano to Sacramento last spring.

Fred Ross, West Coast organizer who was attached to the CCCD through a special grant, also was assigned full time as a training organizer with Chavez' group.

The CCCD provided staff support to the union's summer student project, too.

A project of one CCCD trainee was to help the garbage collectors in Bakersfield, Calif., organize a union and carry out a strike.

Another typical CCCD undertaking started last spring when its staff convened a series of Los Angeles meetings among labor unionists, church and social workers and leaders of unions for people on welfare rolls. The result was the formation of a Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organizing Committee. The CCCD worked with this new group to call a convention last July of all welfare recipient unions in the Los Angeles area.

The convention spawned the Los Angeles County Welfare Rights Organization, which has solid support from the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers and the Social Workers Union.

LACWRO in turn developed still another group, a Citizens' Committee for a Decent Welfare System, backed by hyper-liberal Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers.

The union-supported LACWRO and the federally supported CCCD have formally agreed to help each other drum up membership.

The CCCD also helped to organize a six-person California delegation to the national welfare rights meeting in Chicago last August. The meeting boosted such ideas as a guaranteed annual income for everybody and a stronger national union of people on welfare rolls.

The California delegation to the meeting was led by Tim Sampson, CCCD's chubby executive secretary. Mr. Sampson, a former "neighborhood organization worker" in Los Angeles, even got himself elected to represent California groups on a National Coordinating Committee of Welfare Rights Groups that was formed at the Chicago meeting.

Last December the CCCD invited its trainees in the Watts Social Action Training Center up to the San Joaquin Valley to learn about unionization firsthand. The 16 tax-supported SATC trainees and their leaders spent two days in Del Rey and Delano talking to union people and then joined a group of union boycotters and demonstrators on their way to Fresno looking for something to protest.

The group, led by Gene Boutilier, an official of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers' Union, went from store to store in Fresno carrying a list of items that the union is boycotting.

When they found a boycotted item they would send two women and a child (Chavez' union exploits children in almost all of its demonstrations) to the store's manager and demand that he take the items off his shelves and sign a statement to be sent to the maker of the boycotted item. If the manager refused, the group would send in three burly, tough-talking young men to add "or else."

Store after store in Fresno capitulated. In fact, the tactic was working so well that SATC leaders began to worry that their trainees were not going to get in any picketing experience.

Then the group came upon Gottschalk's department store on Fresno's fashionable Fulton Mall.

In a corner of the store was a small liquor stall in which the union group discovered nine bottles of vermouth. The vermouth was on the boycott list because it was made by Perelli-Minetti, Delano area grape growers whom Chavez has been trying to force into signing a labor contract.

Gottschalk's young vice president, Gerald H. Blum, refused to take the bottles off his shelf, even though it would have been a lot simpler to do so.

"The loss of that item would not have represented much money to us, but I'd be damned if I was going to let them tell me what lines we could carry and what lines we could not," he explained to a *Nation's Business* editor. "It was a matter of principle."

Within 20 minutes Gottschalk's four entrances were surrounded by some 50 shouting, chanting and sign-waving whites, Mexican-Americans and Negroes. They kept up their harassment of customers from about 10 a.m. until closing time. Then the pickets left town.

AFL-CIO Involvement

"All they really succeeded in doing," Mr. Blum recalls, "was to make a lot of customers angry with their movement and help the sale of that vermouth. It's moving well now. Before all of this, most of our customers didn't even realize we had a liquor department.

"I got a number of phone calls from people telling us to stand our ground. One customer threatened to close his account if I did remove the product from our shelves.

"The customers in the store at the time of the picketing were incensed over these people with their shouting, their T-shirts and their signs and the literature they handed out.

"I didn't really get angry myself until I learned that the federal government is using tax money to teach young people to picket and harass businessmen."

A week later the federally backed trainees of the Social Action Training Center got in some more picketing experience at a Los Angeles dock where Chavez' unionists were protesting the loading of Perelli-Minetti products onto a ship.

Fred Perelli-Minetti, co-manager of the firm, claims his company has one of the best labor policies among farm organizations. If the protestors had only talked with him, he said, "they might be earning more than $3 an hour now in wholesome, outdoor work," instead of spending 10 months in a charity-type training program.

The situation in southern California is hardly an isolated case of union involvement in poverty programs. It is part of a great design by unions to tap a growing outflow of federal money and, more importantly, a growing source of votes.

"AFL-CIO leaders have been involved in the Office of Economic Opportunity's plans from the very beginning," admits David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes International Union and chairman of the Labor Advisory Council of OEO, the federal agency that runs the "War on Poverty."

"And union leaders are still involved in giving advice on the program at the very highest level," concedes Mr. Sullivan, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO. "Both the AFL-CIO and the OEO have developed and are continuing to build administrative machinery to back up labor's efforts."

OEO's Labor Liaison

AFL-CIO President George Meany called one of his top state federation presidents, West Virginia's Miles C. Stanley, to Washington in 1965 to be his right-hand man in coordinating labor union participation in the Administration's anti-poverty program.

For several months Mr. Stanley busied himself persuading AFL-CIO international unions and state and local central bodies to appoint coordinators for their anti-poverty activities. A big part of the job of these coordinators is to make sure that unionists penetrate governing boards of local community action agencies, which—as in the case of California's CCCD—have a big say in where the federal money goes.

Mr. Stanley also served as a member of the National Advisory Council of the OEO, as did A. Philip Randolph, presi-

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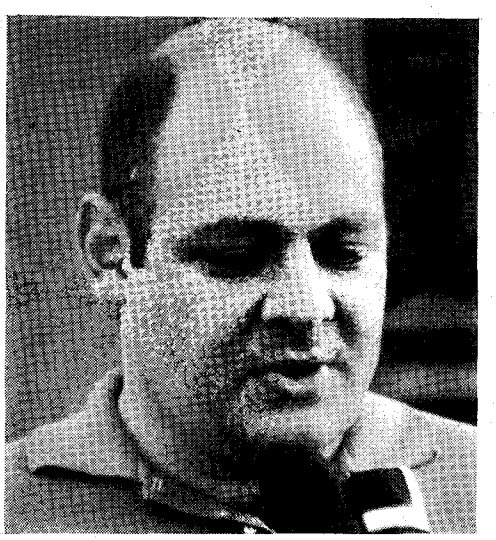

CCCD executive secretary Tim Sampson, a former "neighborhood organization worker" in Los Angeles, has been a driving force in organizing welfare recipients.

dent of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president.

With rumors rampant of a coming investigation on Capitol Hill into what becomes of federal poverty money, the AFL-CIO disbanded its Anti-Poverty Office last January 1 and Mr. Stanley returned to his West Virginia post. The National Advisory Council of the OEO also was abolished.

Sargent Shriver's OEO, however, continued developing union influence in the poverty program through a labor liaison staff at OEO's Washington office and its seven regional offices. This is headed by Thomas J. Cosgrove, former education director of the State, County and Municipal Employes. His stated chief function is "to generate fuller union participation."

One former AFL-CIO lobbyist high on the federal poverty payroll is Hyman H. "Bookie" Bookbinder, OEO's assistant director for National Councils and Organizations.

Trainees 'Brainwashed'

Typical of the type of programs such a combination can dredge up is a $235,761 federal OEO grant to the Alameda County (Calif.) Central Labor Council. This was for a 12-week summer job project for 200 youths in various types of community work, all under supervision of the labor council.

Among the stated purposes of the project is: "To demonstrate that a task-oriented situation with appropriate supervision, challenging work, realistic wages and worker involvement in planning can stimulate personal motivation and responsibility."

The unsuspecting youths are assured of getting the union message. The project director and his staff of supervisors and foreman-instructors were hired mostly from the ranks of retired or unemployed union members and all projects cleared with unions. The project was given an additional $500,000 from the OEO to enlist another 365 youths.

In Tennessee the OEO has turned over 80 of its best-educated Job Corps candidates to the Operating Engineers Union who, with help from the U.S. Forest Service, established a training center in the Cherokee National Forest.

Here these carefully screened, tax-supported youngsters undergo a full year of instruction by unionists. At the end, the trainees are to be referred—not to firms that are hurting for trained heavy equipment operators—but to local unions.

"We have opened a new reservoir of potential talent for our union," gloats IUOE President Hunter P. Wharton. "Some boys may not make it, but those who do will be a credit to our union."

An indication of some unionists' true feelings toward the poverty-stricken, however, is seen in the Social Service Employes Union. This union consists mostly of public welfare caseworkers who spend much time trying to organize people on welfare rolls.

Last January New York City members of the Social Service Employes Union demanded a 56.5 per cent pay hike and other conditions. When turned down, these supposedly dedicated unionists walked out on the city's welfare offices, children's centers and homes for the aged.

During the strike, time clocks at 15 welfare offices were jammed with glue, locks were ruined, floors flooded and tons of records and personal histories dumped about and destroyed.

Welfare officials could not communicate with welfare recipients to give them the heartbreaking news, because phone wires had been ripped out and cut.

Members of the Communications Workers Union, whose president heads the AFL-CIO's social programs, dutifully refused to cross union picket lines to fix the phones.

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Martin Luther King's Ominous Warning: 'Hotter Summer' Ahead

Negro leader plans to combine civil rights drive with Viet Nam peace campaign

By GEORGE SCHUYLER

(Mr. Schuyler, America's most outspoken Negro conservative, has been a newspaperman for half a century. Among his books are Black and Conservative *and* Black No More. *In this article he slaps the Reverend King for stirring up more civil rights mischief this summer.)*

Refreshed by a West Indian vacation, Dr. Martin Luther King, our Canebrake Cassandra, now threatens bigger and bloodier riots next summer if Negroes are not made equal instanter. He ominously predicts "much more massive demonstrations" for open housing, better education and increased participation in business, plus more frequent invasions of white suburban areas.

Since his previous warnings came true last year across the country, he can be believed when he promises that "this summer will be hotter than last summer."

As his Yenan for the so-called Black Revolution he has again selected Chicago —a much more fruitful field than Alabama (which he once threatened with an economic boycott) because there are more Negroes there than in the state of Montgomery, Selma and Birmingham, and the pickings may prove better among the Illinois doves than among the Alabama hawks.

Last December the Nobel Peace Prize winner announced that his Chicago Freedom Movement in turning its efforts to politics would shortly launch a drive to register and educate Chicago Negroes for the upcoming spring elections. This drive was to be led by the project director of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Rev. Hosea L. Williams, whose previous efforts black Chicagoans have consistently rebuffed, and aided by a staff of 15 young reverend activists who have been hungering in Dixie since friendly whites began withholding civil rights funds.

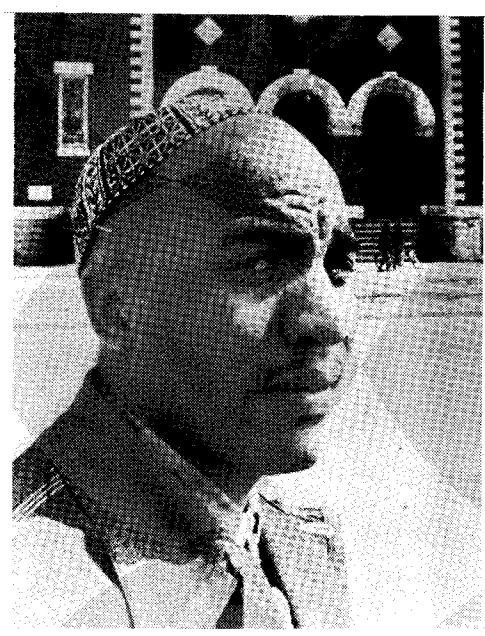
Why Chicago has been chosen, save for being a mass market for Negro "salvation," is somewhat of a mystery. It is widely acknowledged throughout the national Negro community that Chicago's Negroes have been the most adept in mastering the intricacies of big city politics. They have consistently elected city councilmen and state legislators since 1915 and sent representatives to Congress since 1928. Their wards have been highly organized for the past half-century, so what can King's SCLC teach them? Even the news that the King's men supported the alleged comedian Dick Gregory for mayor against incumbent Daley did not flutter them.

However, Dr. King's financial ace in the hole is not only the political agitation in Chicago or future rioting in Cicero and adjacent white suburbs, but the much more prestigious and lucrative movement for peace in Viet Nam whether Ho Chi Minh wants it or not.

To this end he has granted leave to a junior SCLC executive, Rev. James Bevel, to direct the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam in collaboration with the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the venerable War Resisters League. In explaining why he left the civil rights movement, Rev. Bevel has said that "white Americans are not going to deal in the problems of colored people when they're exterminating whole nations of colored people."

Rev. Bevel promises that he will not exclude radical organizations from his movement, and has appealed alike to Marxists and pacifists for extension of the non-violent policy from civil rights to peace.

A big-wig of his movement as vice chairman is Cleveland Robinson, a New York Negro who is vice president of the left-wing District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union, and head of the Negro American Labor Council, brainchild of A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Workers' boss.



A top King aide, the Rev. James Bevel (above), is handling the civil rights "peace" campaign.

The big jamboree takes place on April 15 next, when it is hoped that 200,000 will gather in New York's Central Park, appropriately enough in the Sheep Meadow. No word has come from Mayor Lindsay of Fun City as to whether this gathering will be permitted.

While the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy has not formally endorsed the Sheep Meadow mobilization, its executive director, Donald Keys, has said its members will attend as individuals "in significant numbers." That Rev. Bevel's Spring Mobilization is not without SANE approval, however, was evidenced by the fact that when Dr. Martin Luther King on March 25 led 5,000 peace demonstrators through Chicago's downtown streets and into the coliseum, he was arm-in-arm with Dr. Benjamin Spock of the SANE National Committee, who shared the platform with him.

Dr. Spock said he was retiring from his position as professor of pediatrics at Western Reserve University to devote full time to the peace movement. So he will probably be in the Sheep Meadow also on April 15. It would be treason if he were not present. Along with him will be the DuBois Club boys and Youth Against War and Fascism.

Rev. Martin Luther King walks with pediatrician Benjamin Spock (tall man at left) during a recent parade down Chicago's State Street protesting the Viet Nam war.

The distaff side of the civil rights leadership has not neglected the peace movement. Mrs. King addressed the Washington peace demonstration and Mrs. Bevel was one of the four American women who made an unauthorized trip to Hanoi to listen to the pearls of wisdom dropped by Ho Chi Minh and moan over the American Air Force bombings.

So there you have it. Membership in the civil rights and the Vietnik movements are to be interchanging, even though Stokely Carmichael, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has withdrawn from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. In a moment of truth he admitted recently that the 100-odd other colored and white liberal civil rights groups were "better suited" for the conference's role of pushing civil rights legislation.

The SNCC presence had been an embarrassment to the more respectable members of the group who could not swallow "Black Power" but nevertheless, like Dr. King, had never condemned Viet Cong atrocities against South Viet Nam civilians nor the slaughters in Nigeria and Zanzibar. It is singular that the peace crowd which loudly bemoans the bombing of Hanoi is silent on the unspeakable brutalities inflicted on Africa today—by black Africans.

What must concern Americans now is whether and to what extent we shall have a repetition of last summer's shambles across the land which benefited only the plate-glass companies and communications media. Dr. King has disclosed that plans have been perfected for organizing Negro slums, seeking a guaranteed annual income (first proposed by Nicolai Lenin with a suggested base Russian pay of $150 monthly) and bargaining with big business for economic improvement of Negroes.

With the nation enjoying the lowest unemployment rate in history, Dr. King says "we have got to go all out to grapple with this economic problem. Nothing much has changed. I'm afraid we're going to get a repetition of last summer."

He speaks almost hopefully of disenchantment over the war "creating an atmosphere for turmoil," and threatens a national boycott against certain companies and products called Operation Breadbasket.

A word of wisdom from Daniel P. Moynihan, former assistant secretary of labor and now director of the Harvard University-M.I.T. Center for Urban Study who told a Senate investigating committee last December 13 some sound sense that Dr. King might well take to heart and repeat in his speeches:

"This country will not be cowed into doing what is right. Those who are so misled as to think so do, I think, a profound disservice to those they purport to represent."

Certainly they will share responsibility for whatever grief ensues.

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Changing Mainstream

From the Arizona *Republic*

Throughout the 1964 presidential campaign—indeed, even before Sen. Goldwater won the Republican nomination at San Francisco—Walter Lippmann almost daily lectured readers that President Johnson represented the mainstream of American political life while conservatism represented one of the many irregular tributaries that forever ebb and flow.

Occasionally, Lippmann divined the mainstream as flowing roughly parallel along the stream favored by radical Democrats. But most often he grandly included LBJ in the political mainstream.

But now, the 1964 election saved from the grasp of the Huns, Lippmann has taken another look at the man he labored so hard to help elect. And lo and behold, in a recent column in *Newsweek*, Lippmann says that Robert Kennedy "represents much better than [Johnson and Humphrey] the mainstream of the Democratic party today."

He does not suggest that Kennedy contest the President for the nomination in 1968, for that, he says, would favor the nomination and election of a right-wing Republican. But he leaves little doubt that he strongly favors Kennedy, whose dove-like qualities he finds much more comparable than the hawkishness of Lyndon Johnson.

In his definition of the mainstream, Mr. Lippmann reminds us of nothing so much as an adventurer who starts down the Colorado River, finds himself adrift in Coyote Creek, yet continues to insist that he is still on course—that he can't help it if the Colorado suddenly lost its way.

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How Two Possible GOP Candidates Are Faring

Nixon in New York...

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Barry Goldwater is one of those compulsive truth-tellers. He did Richard Nixon, his own preference for the Republican presidential nomination, a bad turn when, in that recent *Saturday Evening Post* interview, he remarked that it would be hard to eradicate the idea that Nixon "can't be elected."

But the bad turn could, paradoxically, be transmuted into a good turn if it only moves Nixon to fight for the nomination with everything he's got.

The test of Nixon's will to win may very well be in his own New York state, where Republican conservatives are trying to tell him that no presidential aspirant has a chance of obtaining the nomination without at least some delegate support in his home bailiwick.

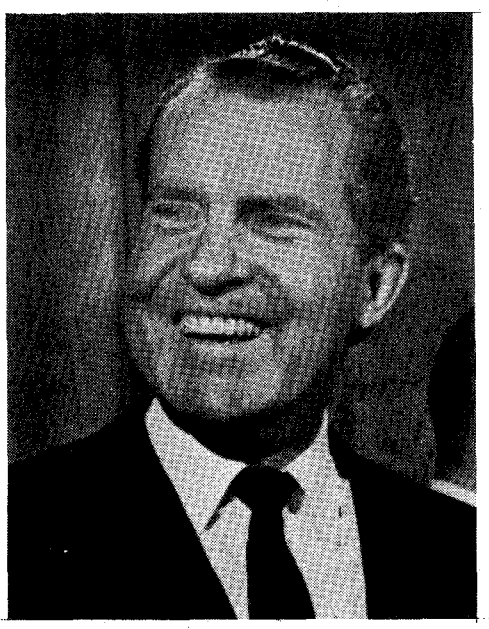
True enough, an old national convention tradition has it that an incumbent governor cannot be opposed by his own state delegation if he is a favorite son candidate. But New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has uttered remarks about never seeking the presidency again that had the categorically definitive flavor of Gen. Sherman's famous refusal back in the 19th Century. And Sen. Javits, New York City's crusading liberal Republican who is a candidate for the vice presidency, has said that Rockefeller is a man of his word. Nixon has a perfect right to campaign for New York delegates if he so chooses.

Republican conservatives think Dick Nixon could get a significant number of New York delegates if he goes after them in a hammer-and-tongs manner. The reason for thinking this is inherent in the voting pattern that was disclosed last autumn, when Nelson Rockefeller succeeded himself as governor with an actual minority of the total vote. The 510,000 votes that went to the third-party Conservative candidate for governor—the upstate college dean, Paul Adams—surely included the votes of at least 380,000 small-c conservatives who are Republicans, not Conservative party members. (This is by the Conservative party's own count.)

Concentrated in such areas as Queens County and Nassau County on Long Island, in the Hudson Valley of the old squirearchy, and on Staten Island, small-c conservative Republicans could assure Nixon enough home delegates to prove to Republicans everywhere that, as a campaigner, he can be a winning tiger.

Nixon could, theoretically, prove himself as a vote-getter by winning that early primary in New Hampshire. But anyone who puts his trust in New Hampshire should have his head examined. The number of primary voters who turn out in the snow-bound villages of that sparsely populated state do not constitute a cross-section of America, or even of the East. Anything can happen in New Hampshire, as was proved when Henry Cabot Lodge, absent in distant Saigon, won a primary there while Nelson Rockefeller and Barry Goldwater were campaigning on the spot.

It is important that Nixon show both a will to win and a capacity to win if he hopes to bring the three critical states of California, Texas and Ohio over to his side in the later stages of the 1968 convention fight.



Will the former vice president fight hard for Empire State delegates?

Gov. Reagan of California, Sen. Tower of Texas and Gov. Rhodes of Ohio aren't going to release their delegates to someone they consider a sure loser. And if Nixon lacks the gumption to do something about his fighting "image" in his own New York state community, where he has lived for considerably more time than Sen. Robert Kennedy, how are Reagan, Tower and Rhodes to know how good a tiger he might be?

Nixon may be loath to court conservatives with too much ardor. But he doesn't have to make his appeal in New York state to the registered members of the Conservative party as such. They would be going for him without any asking, for they hate Nelson Rockefeller and Sen. Javits with a deadly passion.

To the extent that the official Conservative party leaders have the power to persuade small-c Republican conservatives, they would be in Nixon's corner in a number of critical delegate fights. After all, teamwork between the Big-C and small-c conservatives managed to send five New York state delegates to San Francisco in 1964 to vote for Barry Goldwater. And both Big-C and small-c conservatism are more powerful today in New York state than was the case three years ago.

Nixon can deal himself a good hand in his own state. But he must be a fighting Nixon to do it.

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REP. DONALD (BUZ) LUKENS (R.-Ohio) recently was asked in a letter from Democratic National Chairman John Bailey for a contribution to the Democratic party. Replied Lukens, "I couldn't even begin to consider your written request for a Democratic contribution until the Administration takes steps to reduce high prices which I believe stem directly from government spending. . . . What's more, the way this Administration is operating the postal system, I'm not sure if I did mail you a contribution it would arrive by 1970. Your letter traveled from 1730 K St., N.W., to the Longworth House Office Building, a matter of a few city blocks, in only four days. I'm sure my constituents would appreciate service like that."

Reagan in California...

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Sacramento, Calif.:—The cab driver said: "He's stirred up the state, that's what he's done—and I'm for it. There's nothing wrong in making the kids pay for their college schooling. If they really want an education, they'll find the money. And it'll drive out all those professional students and beatniks. People are for that, and they're tired of the idea that you can get something for nothing."

The cab driver was talking about Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and the testimonial was unsolicited. He was expressing in blunt terms what people in this great and beautiful state are saying with more sophistication. There is opposition to Mr. Reagan, most markedly in the academic community which has lived high on the hog during the previous administrations. But after three months in office, at a time when the honeymoon begins to flatten, there has been no marked loss in popularity for the man who stumped the experts and left the pollsters bedraggled.

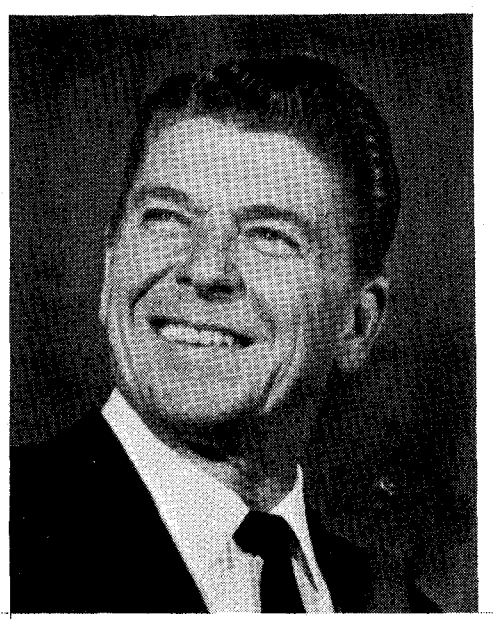
There is, in fact, a kind of curious satisfaction in the remarks of those who opposed him in November. "Well," they say, "he told you what he was going to do and he's doing it." And this, in these times of credibility gaps and tortured explanations, is one of the great sources of strength for Ronald Reagan.

Everywhere around the country, people are growing ever more tired and disillusioned of the backing and filling that passes for politics. Those who are against him made a big mistake when they keyed their campaign on his "inexperience." Gov. Reagan appeals precisely because he is not a politician.

This is not to say that all is serene in California. The problems of maladministration and of faulty fiscal policy remain for him to solve. But his approach is consistent with his policy. And those close to him say that he is attacking them with a soundly intuitive executive instinct. "We agree on a policy," says one of his aides, "and then he gives us a go-ahead signal. If things don't work out just the way we thought they would, he doesn't take time out to second-guess us. He knows what he wants and we know it. Then we do it."

This is in sharp contrast to his predecessor's way of operating. Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown's method was to say to his assistants, "That's your problem. You solve it." This made life easy for Mr. Brown, but it created the chaos in administration and in policy that Gov. Reagan inherited. As California is learning, Mr. Reagan does not believe in this kind of evasion of responsibility. There is no buck-passing, no attempt to lay blame on others while taking full credit for himself.

The sniping and the misrepresentation of his aims, acts and policies, of course, continues. No man of conservative bent —particularly if he is successful—can escape it. For example, Eastern newspapers reported that among Gov. Reagan's economies, in an effort to straighten out the snags in the state's finances, he called for a cut in funds to mental hospitals. This is played up as a form of hard-heartedness. It is offered as proof that conservatives have no heart for the sick, but think only in terms of money.



Gov. Reagan has trouble getting the press to report fairly on his new administration.

The facts, as even the Los Angeles *Times*—more antagonistic than friendly to Gov. Reagan—will admit, tell a different story. For California, by more advanced and efficient methods of dealing with the mentally sick, has reduced the number of institutionalized patients by 40 per cent since 1964.

This dramatic decline, so different from the record of other states with problems of mental health no less serious than California's, calls for a reduction of personnel. Therefore, Gov. Reagan was talking the exact truth when he said: "There is no economizing to reduce the quality of treatment." The mental health lobby is, naturally, up in arms over Mr. Reagan's proposals, but its motives are, on the face of it, suspect.

Others who find themselves on the receiving end of necessary reductions in force of overstaffed state agencies also complain loudly, but the net gainers in the long run are the people of California, and by all indications they are aware of it. Whatever the rest of the country may be told by the pundits who criticize the Reagan administration in California, this will continue to be a political fact of life here.

Meanwhile, Gov. Reagan goes about his work, guided by principles that are firm but not doctrinaire, maintaining that rarest of all qualities, a proportioned sense of humor about the pitfalls of political life. This is a saving sense that frees him from that grim feeling of their own overwhelming importance that so frequently seizes men in high places.

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OVERKILL—De Gaulle kicked our troops out of France, so we sent him Hubert Humphrey. In the talking game, that's known as "massive retaliation."

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Rockford's John Howard: Educational Heretic

A college president who has proved that scholastic excellence can be achieved without succumbing to the lure of federal aid

By WILLIAM RENTSCHLER

John Howard is a rare bird, a different kind of dissenter on a college campus.

He wears his hair close-cropped. There is no scraggly foliage on his chin. He shuns tight white jeans. He has never been known to bear a placard.

He is indeed a trifle square.

Yet within him burns the fierce, hot fire of dissent.

There is something else that brands John Howard as a different kind of campus dissenter: he is a college president.

College presidents today—all but a few—are disinclined to dissent. Their independence of thought and action sometimes rivals that of a stampeding herd of whitefaced Herefords.

These often pompous potentates are endlessly ingenious, however, in inventing new ways to attract federal monies. They take enormous pains to rub smooth all the rough edges so they will measure up to their federal partner's version of acceptable conformity. They talk often in glorious platitudes, and embrace a sort of bland, predictable, Pavlovian philosophy on matters political.

When John Howard took the helm of small, struggling Rockford College in 1960, he stated an objective that was at once lofty and clear, unmistakable in tone, undeviating in purpose: to make Rockford the finest small liberal arts college anywhere, and to do it without seeking or accepting federal funds in any form.

This was rank heresy. Idiocy, too. John Howard must be some kind of nut, scoffed more than a few of his presidential brethren, but he'll surely outgrow his silly notions.

Seven years later, John Howard—wiry and erect at 45, his eyes piercing and direct—is making an ever-deepening impact with his unflagging dedication to that principle and to the growing excellence of his prairie college.

To reject flatly all federal aid was no empty, grandstand gesture.

John Howard found Rockford's quaint, antiquated campus wedged into the very center of Illinois' second largest city, with no elbow room in any direction. The rickety buildings were charming, New Englandish firetraps.

He promptly made a bold decision to move the campus to the countryside, and he blueprinted an ambitious $20-million complex on rolling acres at the city's edge. He pledged somehow to beg, borrow and steal all that money from anyone and everyone but generous, open-handed Uncle Sam.

John Howard's lot has been less than easy, for Rockford, long a young ladies' seminary, has precious few big givers among its alumnae, and most of the big private foundations have little truck with anyone so "backward" as to defy the norm and turn down government aid.

So John Howard became a missionary, and he has spread his gospel all across the land. He is halfway home in meeting his dollar objective, doggedly, with full trustee backing, resisting the temptation of easy, but, he believes, often corrupting federal dollars.

John Howard is not simply *against* federal aid to education.

He is instilling excellence into every vein of his proud little college, and the intellectual atmosphere crackles with excitement.

His faculty need take a back seat to none. Guest lecturers, like Conductor Leonard Bernstein and New York *Times* pundit James Reston, Pulitzer Prize poet Gwendolyn Brooks and California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, add another dimension to the stiff academic program. The Jane Addams Medal, named for Rockford's most illustrious graduate, has gone to such variant notables as Queen Frederica of Greece and Negro Judge Juanita Kidd Stout of Philadelphia's juvenile court.

John Howard also is for a unique, fiendishly simple tax credit plan which could produce massive but *voluntary* aid for educational institutions. His plan would permit a taxpayer to contribute up to $100 to the college of his choice, public or private, and then subtract that *full* amount from his income tax.

John Howard is a most persuasive spokesman for the tax credit, which he says would "reverse this whole trend of the federalization of education, and at the same time provide the needed funds," but it has been consistently beaten down by bureaucrats who prefer instead to extend the spheres of influence that inevitably go with outpourings of "free" federal money.

Yes, John Howard is for excellence and for academic freedom, too, in the purest, unalloyed sense of the word, unencumbered, unshackled by the demands of and dependence on the billowing federal education apparatus.

John Howard is one of the lonely few who dare to dissent for principle. Thank God for him.

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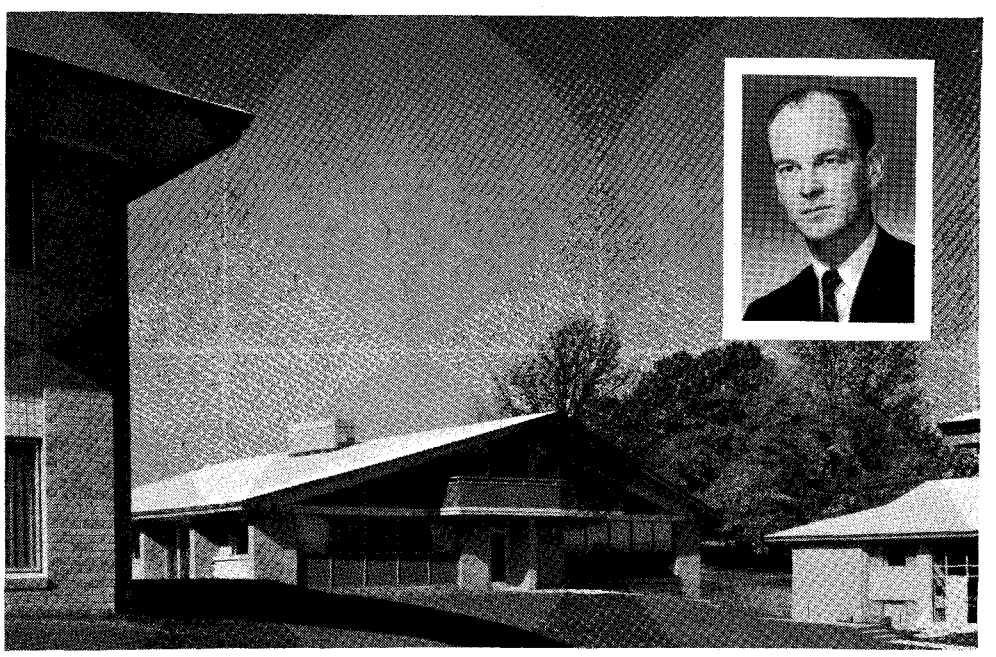
$1,000,000,000 LOAD—Here's another way to understand a billion dollars: If each soldier carried a 50-pound pack of dollar bills, it would take 42,500 men to carry a billion dollars.



Rockford College's new dormitories were built without any federal funds, following the independent stance of President John Howard (inset).

U.N.'s African Policies Grow More Inconsistent

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

The smog seemed especially thick over Manhattan this past week, but as the plane heeled over the East River it could be seen that this was a highly localized smog: It was in fact a miasma of pale green hypocrisy, rising faintly from the glassy walls of the United Nations. Uptown, the day was almost clear; down below, you could scarcely see the Charter.

A wandering reporter, come to dig in the archives, found almost no one at home but the tourists, who trooped docilely through the mist and never seemed to sense it at all. Upstairs, however, a few old hands were around. They were talking in circles of Africa, and of what has been going on there lately; some of them were shaking their heads, and some were nodding their heads, and all of them were searching for either sense or consistency in the U.N.'s policies. They rummaged through the drawers and peeked under picture frames, but no such quality could they find.

The starting point of their confusion was the policy of the United Nations vis-a-vis Rhodesia. On December 16 the Security Council renewed its grave determination that "the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security." As the debate on the resolution made clear, Rhodesia's sin was that Rhodesia was not sufficiently democratic.

"We must drive home to the illegal regime," said Ambassador Goldberg, "that the international community will not tolerate the existence of a discriminatory system based on minority rule in defiance of the United Nations and its principles."

To enforce that high-minded purpose, and to end this grave threat to international peace, the Security Council then imposed upon Rhodesia the famous mandatory sanctions. Britain withdrew all prior concessions toward settlement of the independence issue. And now Rhodesia, which features regular registration, recurring elections, a two-party system and 13 Africans in a Parliament of 65, suffers the ostracism imposed upon an outcast land. Rhodesia may be as peaceful as a millpond in the moonlight, but she's a threat.

Well, sirs, the news was in from Sierra Leone, but in the smog it was a little hard to see that one man, one vote, was really at work. There had been a military coup, led by a Brigadier Lansana, and for a few days the governor-general and the opposition leader, a Mr. Stevens, were under house arrest. Then another coup came along, or maybe a counter-coup, and down went Lansana.

The people, alas, heard little of these democratic procedures except Lansana's explanation that if he had not grabbed control, a group of conspirators including Stevens would have killed the prime minister and seized power on their own. All this had to do with an election, but in Sierra Leone's version of democracy, the election really didn't matter.

Sierra Leone, like Rhodesia, formerly was subject to the British Crown. Sierra Leone gained her independence in 1961 and became the 100th member of the United Nations.

Some recent news also at hand from Djibouti, French Somaliland. Here, too, there had been an election—or an election of sorts. But in the vivid report of the New York *Times*, almost 2,000 volatile Somalis staged a bloody revolt. French troops hauled some of them into prison camps, where "watchtowers hulked over barbed wire fences" and "French marines hefted ax handles as they stood over squatting prisoners." The Somalis, it appeared, were eager for independence. At least 11 were killed in the African quarter of Djibouti. Many were expelled from the country.

There was news from Nigeria, where the military governor of eastern Nigeria was threatening to lead his province in secession from the central government at Lagos. Nigeria often has been termed the "showplace of African democracy."

The matter of South West Africa came up. South West Africa has been a protectorate of South Africa for more than 40 years. Its largest and most populated region is Ovamboland. Ten days ago South Africa offered self-determination to the people of Ovamboland; they could opt for complete independence or for some other status.

Did this make anybody happy? No, indeed. The offer created consternation. "Representatives of most black African states reacted angrily," reported the Times. **The chairman of a special 14-nation committee on South West Africa said the offer was a trick and a deception. If the people of Ovamboland are to be freed of South Africa's oppression, only the United Nations can do the freeing.**

The conversation trailed off into long, reflective silences. Was Rhodesia a state? If not, how did she get hit by sanctions under Articles 39 and 41? Does the theory of one man, one vote have any meaning in one-party states? How does a riot in Somaliland compare with tranquility in Salisbury? How fares democracy in Algeria, the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia and Ghana? How are things in Upper Volta?

The marble corridors were still full of tourists, getting the message on the world's last, best hope for peace; and outside, over the river, the pale green mist was still ascending.

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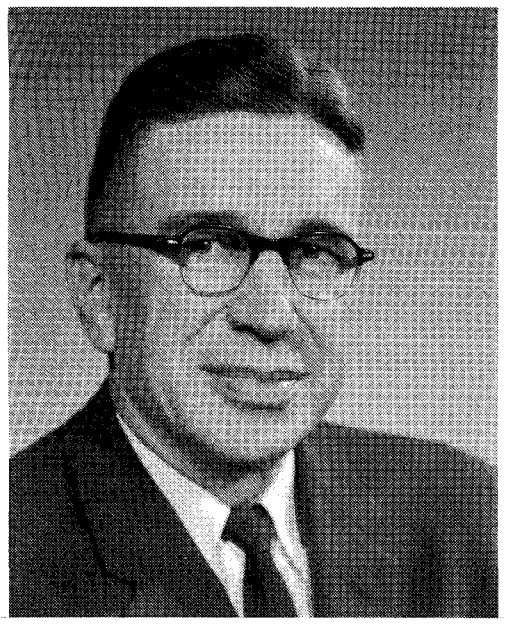

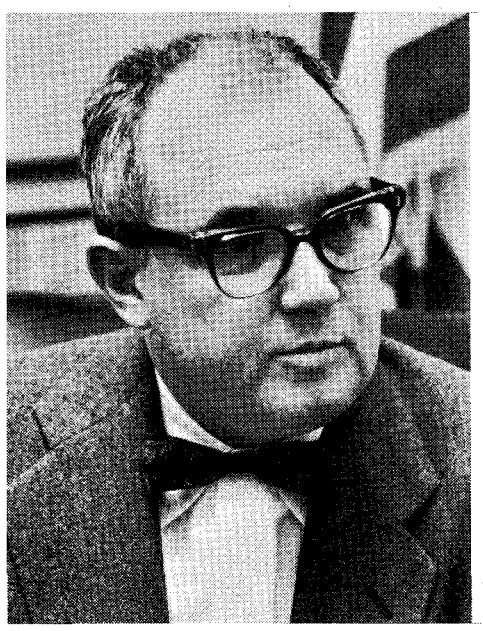

American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles B. Shuman (left) sees hope for farmers in Rep. Thomas Curtis' bill (HR 7326) to remove many federal controls.

Success in View

Farmers' Fight for Freedom

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

It was fun the other day to hear somebody say "We're winning." It was all the better because he was speaking for more than a million real Americans. He was hailing an in-sight victory for hard work, free enterprise, down-with-subsidies, and rah-rah for his land of liberty. He was representing an association of family business where profits are the thing, but money isn't everything.

He was Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and he had some of us to lunch to talk about agriculture. It seems a long time since a general reporter would bother to write, knowing that the general public wasn't going to read columns about the farm problem.

These days when you say "farm" policy, people are apt to think you're mispronouncing "foreign." But in the Truman days, Secretary Brannan and his Brannan Plan were newsy topics. And in the Eisenhower era, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson was always good for a story about why we kept on paying farmers to raise more food than we could eat. Until quite recently, however, Secretary Freeman has been in danger of going stir-crazy from newspaper neglect, and agriculture has become as boring a subject of conversation as the Beatles.

All that is changing. The National Farmers Union has instituted a buyers' strike against manufactured goods like tractors and motor cars. Angry men from the cow barns are spilling milk into the gutters to get the price up.

Mr. Shuman and his followers, who represent about 70 per cent of all working agrarians, don't go for this spiteful boycotting of other people's products or for this publicity-racket vandalism.

He quipped at lunchtime that the milk-spillers would do better to paint the White House fence with what they're destroying—to paint in milk as a protest against 30 years of federal paternalism, which is the true reason why American farmers are in a bad fix.

Mr. Shuman said we're winning the fight to get out of that fix. He noted that Secretary Freeman, addressing the Farmers Union convention last month in Oklahoma City, mentioned a "no program" farm policy as a real possibility. That's what the Farm Bureau wants—no more programming in Washington of farm production and a full but phased return to the free economy of the market place. It was a sign of coming victory for the secretary to admit as much as he did.

Another sign, as Mr. Shuman saw it, was that Congress, having tried every conceivable plan to socialize agriculture, would be going home for Easter to find farm prices at a dangerous low and farm unrest at a dangerous high.

Mr. Shuman found a third harbinger of eventual farm liberation in Congressman Tom Curtis' (R.-Mo.) bill which proposes a strong beginning at de-control. The Curtis bill (H.R. 7326) is a repealer—which is the only way to start a reform of excess legislation.

It would strike down the programs on wheat and feed-grains; it would forbid Betty Furness and Orville Freeman from getting the President to depress farm prices by the dumping of surplus grains. It would provide farmers with loans to tide them over an adjustment period.

It was good to hear Mr. Shuman talking of success in setting our farmers free again. It was better yet (I thought) to hear him give the educated opinion that farming wasn't a get-rich enterprise, but that it had other human values in public service and home life.

Down through the years the Farm Bureau has been in the forefront for the sweet simplicities of freedom and patriotism. Mr. Shuman is an American who asks not for whom the liberty bell rings—he knows it rings for all.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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THE SOVIET UNION is attempting to purchase a miniature U.S. submarine for use in "geological studies" of the ocean bottom. Despite Navy objections, the State Department reportedly favors the deal as a means of easing East-West tensions. Naval experts say it would give the enemy a secret welding process for use on atomic submarines.

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GOV. JOHN VOLPE, of Massachusetts, one of the noisy band of GOP liberals, said recently Michigan's Gov. George Romney would make an "excellent" candidate for President. He declined, however, to voice similar sentiments for Ronald Reagan, who is being mentioned increasingly in 1968 speculation. Said Volpe, "We haven't seen enough of his [Reagan's] thinking or actions to decide whether he is in the mainstream of Republican thinking." Romney concurred in Volpe's remarks.

State Dept. Increases Grants For Red Educators to Visit U.S.

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Johnson Administration is replete with contradictions when it comes to financing the activities and foreign travels of educators and students.

While President Johnson has banned the covert financing of these by the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department is increasing its underwriting of the visits of Communist educators to the United States.

A State Department report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee disclosed that U.S. grants to Soviet bloc educators doubled in the past year as the Administration strives to "build bridges to the East."

The report, titled "Exchanges with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," also reveals that the State Department increased the number of grants to U.S. educators to visit and attend conferences behind the Iron Curtain.

Prepared under the supervision of Boris Klosson, director of the Soviet-Eastern European exchange staff, the document lists more than 70 Communists whose visits here in 1966 were paid for by the department, as compared to 35 in 1965.

Although U.S. authorities have evidence that many of these Iron Curtain educators are involved in the same type of activities as those financed by the CIA, there has been no review to determine whether they should be continued.

During the recent presidential review of CIA aid to private education groups, several attempts were made by the CIA to include the State Department grants to Red visitors in the inquiry.

In each instance Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, head of the committee making the investigation, blocked the request.

The former attorney general took the position that since the State Department reports regularly to Congress on this matter, there was no need to include it in the inquiry.

Also in discussions at the White House, Katzenbach expressed the opinion that these State Department activities should be expanded "as one of the ways of merging views and increasing cooperation between U.S.-Soviet bloc educators."

Strongly supporting an increase in the number of such visits is Boris Klosson, the State Department official who had a hand in clearing the way for Lee Harvey Oswald to return from Russia.

A career foreign service officer, Klosson now is in charge of the cultural exchange program which arranges the visits of hundreds of educators, scientists, artists, actors and students from the U.S. and Soviet bloc countries.

According to records of the Warren Commission, Klosson was counsellor for political affairs in the Moscow embassy in 1961 when Oswald sought visas for himself and his wife to return to the United States. Oswald had defected to the Soviet in 1959.

In testimony before the commission, FBI officials stated that "the clean bill of health given Oswald by the U.S. Embassy. . . was based on reports prepared by Klosson."

Klosson, who has received several promotions since returning from Moscow, was not called as a witness by the Warren Commission.

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MONNER—PORTLAND (ORE). JOURNAL

Above is an Oregon migrant labor camp similar to those operated by the Valley Migrant League, which has wastefully squandered tax money on frills.

Poverty Waste in Oregon

Of all the Americans who fall into the federal government's category of "poverty-stricken," perhaps no group lives in more genuine destitution than this country's two million migrant workers. For the vast part uneducated and unskilled, these laborers wander the country, dependent on the seasons and Mother Nature for their sustenance. In an attempt to alleviate this condition, Congress included a migrant aid program in the government's "War on Poverty," but, it turns out, this aspect of the much-publicized "war" is as beset by bureaucratic bumbling and wasted taxpayers' dollars as are most of the other programs run by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

One of the projects set up under the migrant aid program was the Valley Migrant League, in the Willamette Valley area of Oregon. The VML was to be governed by a volunteer board of directors, run by a paid staff, financed by Washington, and was to have provided migrants with such services as day care for children, adult education, job counseling and vocational training.

The whole project, however, has been hit by the most wasteful spending west of the Potomac.

An enterprising team of reporters from the Oregon *Journal* found the following flagrant abuses of poverty funds at the Valley Migrant League project:

• The VML directors entered a confusing arrangement whereby it leased a fleet of Ford automobiles for roughly $55,000 more than what it would have cost to obtain less extravagant autos from the government's General Services Administration (GSA), which exists to supply federal agencies with necessary supplies at sub-wholesale rates.

The VML officials, however, rented 49 Ford Galaxies from a local car rental firm for a monthly cost of $215 per unit, and a total expenditure after a year of $108,090; at the same time GSA had more modest Plymouth sedans available for poverty groups at a rate of $93.50 per unit per month, or a yearly rate of $53,388; hence the loss to the taxpayers of $54,701.

• In a similar squandering of taxpayer's money, the VML spent $5,025 in renting 234 pieces of furniture over a seven-month period, and then turned around and bought the equipment for $3,077.74—a total investment of $8,103. Meanwhile, GSA had the same furniture available to government agencies for $3,744—a waste, therefore, of $4,359.

(The *Journal* later reported that had VML done a little looking around, it could have received government surplus vehicles and furniture absolutely free.)

• In all, Oregon *Journal* reporters made a random check of some 40 supply purchases and uncovered an average waste-per-purchase of $5.80. Considering that the league wrote 3,400 checks during 1966, excluding salary payments, which represent upwards of 9,000 purchases, the *Journal* estimates that there could have been "$50,000 in waste on supplies alone."

• The VML's regular four-page publication, *Opportunity News,* has free use of photos, runs little original news and uses a great deal of space for Spanish translations of accompanying stories; yet the publication's editor is paid $750 a month, the assistant editor gets $472 per month, and the circulation manager $367. A member of the VML board of directors connected with a comparable weekly newspaper contends that hers is published at one-fourth the cost of VML's.

• The VML's own research department reports that there are but 433 migrant families and 33 single migrants eligible for its programs (but at the time of the article the VML had failed to contact 145 of the families), yet it employs 68 full-time staff members to handle these cases; during the winter non-harvest months, when most of these migrants move out of the area, the VML continues its full employe load, spending $321,652 in salaries.

The bureaucratic bumblings and skyrocketing expenses of the VML have had their effect on its support from the community. "Although the majority of VML board members are sincerely interested in migrant problems," the *Journal* reported, "there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among board members with the league's operations. As a result, some board members have resigned and others are disenchanted with VML."

Meanwhile, poverty war headquarters in Washington remains indifferent and/or oblivious to the chaos in the field. When contacted regarding the abuses of the Valley Migrant League, an official at the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington couldn't have shown less concern: "This seems to be an Oregon problem," he commented. In fact, the Administration has asked Congress for a $7-million increase in migrant poverty programs.

'Project Concern'

Voluntary Foreign Aid

By RUSSELL KIRK

Annually, Congress fights its battle over the size of the governmental foreign aid program. What many people don't realize is that some of the most effective American aid is given by voluntary private American associations, dependent upon contributions from charitable Americans.

One of the most interesting and successful of these voluntary organizations is Project Concern, with its offices and drug-sorting warehouse in San Diego, Calif. (P.O. Box 2468). This is the creation of a selfless physician, Dr. Jim Turpin. Its money comes in dribbles from donated trading stamps, rummage sales, tax-exempt small contributions, and the like—not from the federal treasury. But what Project Concern has done in Southeast Asia, with such petty resources, is astounding.

Dr. Turpin's people began by establishing a clinic in the poverty-wracked Walled City of Kowloon, Hong Kong, jammed with refugees from China. Now Project Concern operates four Hong Kong clinics for the destitute, including one on two junks in the middle of a harbor.

In South Viet Nam, Project Concern has a hospital among the distressed mountain folk, uprooted by the war. It is expanding its out-patient clinic work into other Vietnamese regions. One of its most valuable services is the training of Vietnamese village medical officers, who return to serve in their own rural areas. The project now is extending its activities to Thailand, to which the war has spread. Its distribution of medicines in three countries has saved thousands of lives.

"Did you know," says Dr. Turpin, "that for every atrocity committed in South Viet Nam, there are a thousand acts of love and concern? These are not always reported in the newspapers, but they are having a profound effect on the hearts, minds and lives of those who are fortunate enough to be able to do something about their deprivations."

Undertaken in the spirit of religious charity, such a voluntary organization is able to obtain the cooperation of people in these lands better than any governmental agency could.

Unlike some voluntary foundations—and distinctly unlike governmental charitable undertakings—the overhead of Project Concern is negligible. Medical and educational services receive nearly all the funds donated to this organization. Incidentally, Project Concern receives donated food parcels and distributes them to those most urgently in need.

Governments are meant to defend the realm and to administer justice; they are not, by nature, efficient dispensers of charitable aid. The essential thing about true charity is its voluntary character, which requires sacrifice. And organizations like Project Concern squander no funds upon boondoggles.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Restricting USIA

By REP. GLENARD LIPSCOMB (R.-Calif.)

For a number of years the United States Information Agency, the agency created to disseminate information overseas about the United States, has operated a book development program.

Some aspects of the program are reasonable and logical enough. One of these is the work of condensing and simplifying books into readable form for overseas consumption. Another is to give publication support through acquiring worthwhile books for distribution as they come on the market. However, there has been another aspect of the program which has been of concern to me, and inasmuch as the USIA budget comes up for study before one of the appropriations subcommittees on which I serve, I have been watching it closely.

Under this part of the book development program the USIA has been spending funds to have books written. This has been of concern because these books, developed with taxpayers' funds, are allowed to be sold commercially within the United States with no notice given to the reader that they were developed with tax money.

No matter how useful or needed a book might be, or how well it is written, an important principle is involved. In my view it is not good policy to have books developed with tax funds sold within the United States unless notice to this effect is given to the reader. At various times during the hearings I expressed my views on this matter to USIA officials and it is encouraging to report that this part of the book development program has been dropped by the USIA.

In the meantime, another potential problem area could develop. The Advisory Commission on Information, which advises the USIA concerning carrying out its programs, has made a recommendation to the effect that USIA should be allowed to make its materials available for distribution here in the United States, something it is not now allowed to do. In my view it would be serious error to have a government information agency such as USIA distributing information domestically, even on request, and I certainly feel that the proposal to ease the restriction on domestic distribution by the USIA must be vigorously opposed.

Who's Charmed?

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Little noted in the news is the story of how members of the U.S. Senate voted themselves lapel pins at $30 a copy. The resolution providing for the lapel pins, each adorned with a chip-diamond and paid for with public funds, was offered by Sen. Dirksen, to provide a status symbol for senators. Members of the House had no opportunity to vote on the Senate resolution. Although probably not related to lapel pins for senators, we are trying to ascertain why public funds were expended for charm bracelets—who got them, and why.

Fuel Restrictions

By SEN. ROBERT BYRD (D.-W. Va.)

Cleaning up the air is a laudable and important goal and one toward which everyone should work. Unfortunately, some air pollution control officials seem to believe that this goal of clean air can be achieved overnight simply by the issuance of regulations. They have decided that the only way the problem can be attacked is by imposing limits on the amount of sulphur contained in fuels which can be legally burned to reduce the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

This approach is damaging because the heavy restrictions would prohibit the burning of almost all of our coal and heavy oil, in effect "killing the patient to cure the cold."

There is no need for this nation to get itself into the dilemma of having to choose between clean air and plentiful fuel, because we can, and must, have both. The way to achieve this goal is not through issuance of over-restrictive regulations. Rather, it is to emphasize research, to develop the technology that will reduce the sulphur in coal and the emission of sulphur oxide in coal combustion to the desirable level. This nation can have clean air and continued abundant fuel supplies. The answer lies in research and not in overly restrictive regulations, adopted before science and engineering have made it possible of achievement without economic disaster.

When visiting heads of state come to Washington on official trips, a parade with the President is usually held down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House. In the past, such parades were announced by the erection of small 28" x 44" posters affixed to lampposts along the route. But when Turkish President Cevdet Sunay arrived in the Capital last week, new 40" x 60" posters went up, done in a bright blue with a large, fatherly picture of LBJ. Attached to the backs of these posters were similar signs featuring President Sunay. The new posters will be standard equipment for future VIP parades. Said a State Department spokesman, presumably with a straight face, "The new posters are bigger than the previous ones, so they can be seen."

Urban Renewal

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

Cleveland, Ohio, has found federal urban renewal to be a tax drain and a serious political problem. The city has in excess of 6,000 acres (more than any other city) in projects started within the last 10 years. No project has ever been completed. Large acreage has been removed from the tax rolls. Many families have been uprooted and their homes demolished, with no knowledge of where they relocated. Budgets have been overspent.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

RESOLUTIONS

• The "Sense of Congress" resolution introduced by Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.) for the House Republican leadership (see **Human Events,** April 1), which says that Congress believes the Administration should curtail agreements with Soviet bloc nations until they halt support of North Viet Nam, will most likely be endangered by statements from GOP Senate gadfly Thruston Morton (Ky.). The resolution (H. Con. Res. 210) is aimed at halting Administration support, via East-West trade, of Communist countries backing the Viet Cong, but Morton's recent pronouncements encouraging this trade will make it all the more difficult for congressional Republicans to rally votes for the Laird resolution.

TREATIES

• Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the Outer Space Treaty are still ambling along, with little excitement aroused because of the treaty's fuzzy wording and because of the fact that it deals with a hypothetical situation when some nation could conceivably "control" outer space. Republicans in the Senate view the treaty as little more than another attempt by LBJ to "make nice" with Moscow, and military-space experts conclude that the treaty's basic provision, prevention of orbiting nuclear weapons, is unworkable and impossible to control.

BILLS

• Hearings before the House Labor subcommittee have just begun on the Situs Picketing Bill—organized labor's No. 1 legislative project of the 90th Congress. This bill, which has strong Department of Labor backing, would allow a striking union to mass-picket a construction site (including construction of vital defense plants) and bar members of non-striking unions from going to work at the site. The bill would, in effect, overrule a 1951 Supreme Court decision barring this form of secondary boycotting and coercion of employers.

• The House Foreign Affairs Committee has opened hearings on the President's 1967 Foreign Aid Authorization Bill. Republicans in the House, which has final say on foreign aid spending, hope to lop off a sizable chunk from the $3.4 billion LBJ has requested for a foreign dole, but the GOP leadership will need a united front and determined effort to make major cuts.

• The House Judiciary Committee has finally begun hearings on the Administration's omnibus civil rights bill (HR 2594). The bill (see **Human Events,** February 25) includes an "open housing" provision almost identical to the one rejected by the 89th Congress. Under this section, by Jan. 1, 1969, the government could legally prohibit racial and religious descrimination in all forms of housing, including rental of rooms in private homes. Another controversial provision would make the presidentially appointed Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, rather than the courts, the initial arbiter in cases involving alleged discriminatory practices.

• Both the House and Senate Education subcommittees are holding hearings on LBJ's multi-billion-dollar aid to education package. Congressional conservatives are taking aim first at provisions providing $36 million for training and salaries of the Teachers Corps, and the addition of 5,550 educators to the corps, which sends teachers to so-called "poverty schools" for two-year hitches.

• The Administration's package of Social Security amendments (HR 5710) is now being examined by the House Ways and Means Committee, with special scrutiny being given the inequities under the Medicare system. All told, the LBJ amendments represent a whopping 20 per cent increase in benefits and a commensurate increase in payroll taxes to 4.5 per cent in 1969 and 5 per cent by 1973.

• Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) has introduced a Voluntary Confessions Bill (S. 1194) co-sponsored by 20 senators, which would overrule recent Supreme Court decisions protecting criminals. The measure would allow any confession to be used in trial courts as long as the confession is "voluntary" in character; the bill, which will be referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures for hearings, would also prevent the Supreme Court or federal appeal courts from voiding confessions which have been found by the highest court in a state to be voluntary and admissible evidence.

• Seven colleagues have joined Sen. Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.) in supporting his bill (S. 1353) abolishing the labor-biased National Labor Relations Board and substituting a U.S. labor court, similar to the Tax Court, composed of 15 judges who would have staggered 20-year terms. Griffin, who represents the most heavily unionized state in the nation, wishes to take the NLRB out of the policy-making field and create an arbitrating body which would judge fairly in labor-management disputes.

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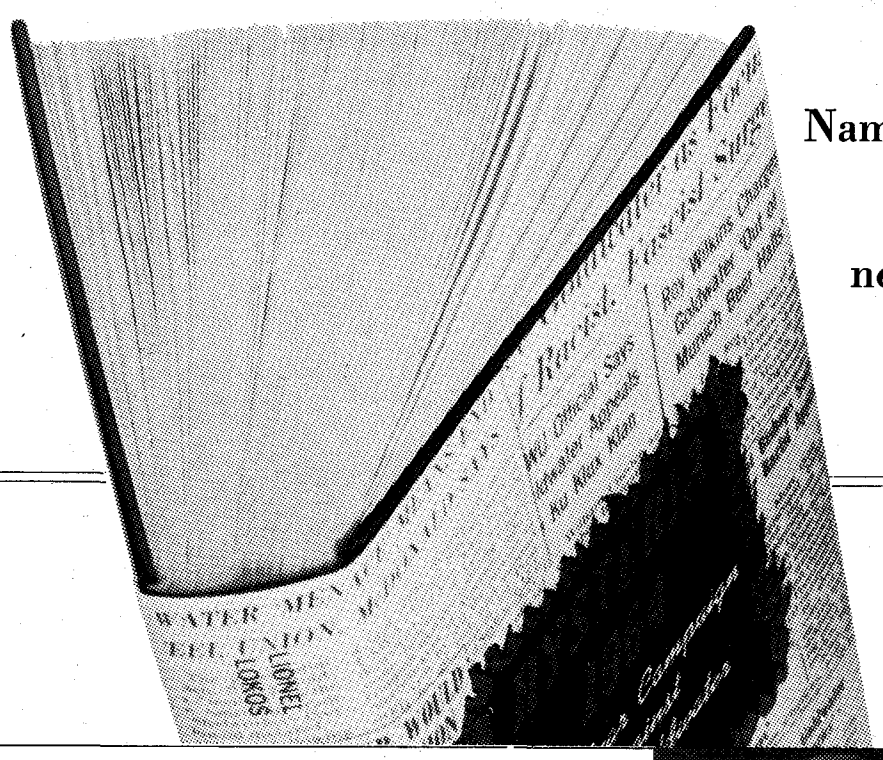


Names the *people* . . . the *newspapers* . . . *magazines* . . . *networks* that carried out a strategy of lies, news distortion and news suppression — the better to spread hysteria throughout our country!

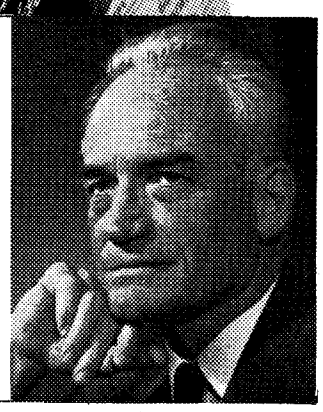
HYSTERIA 1964

The Fear Campaign Against Barry Goldwater

by Lionel Lokos. A Selection of the Conservative Book Club

"This is the type of work that I have been hoping someone would write about the campaign and I hope it is not the end . . . Mr. Lokos has done a superb job of research and presentation and you are to be congratulated for bringing this book out."

Barry Goldwater



EVERY CONSERVATIVE knows, from his own aching experience, the deliberate lies that engulfed Barry Goldwater in 1964. So does Lionel Lokos (author of *Who Promoted Peress?*). But in 1964 Lokos did more than look on in outrage. He kept voluminous files before and during the campaign. With mounting fury, he watched the Liberal hatchetmen slant, suppress, twist, bury, lie. Millions of Americans were gulled.

It is too late to undo that debacle. But Lionel Lokos is determined at least to show *how* it happened: how a decent man and a great patriot was transformed into a monster by the "respectable" media. Here's just a hint of the smears that Lokos exposes:

- **The radio program that predicted that Goldwater as President would postpone the next Presidential election.**
- **Goldwater plans a vacation in the Bavarian Alps — and the Liberal press reports it as a neo-Nazi plot.**
- **The New York newspaper that prints all the news that fits . . . and therefore keeps silent about news favorable to Goldwater.**
- **LBJ's spokesman charges that Goldwater victory would bring sinking of American merchant marine.**
- **Liberals in never-never land: the charge that a Goldwater victory would mean forced labor camps in the U.S.**
- **The CBS report that Goldwater denounced as "the damnedest lie I ever heard."**
- **Rockefeller and Scranton cut up Goldwater. Barry's grim remark about their tactics.**
- **Goldwater's moving speech in support of his vote against the Civil Rights Bill of 1964.**
- **"A Diary of Defamation": day by day through the muck.**
- **Irresponsible fantasies in print — by Lippman, Pearson, many others.**
- **Disgraceful tactics of Look, Life, Newsweek, Time and the NBC, CBS and ABC networks.**
- **The hoax about NATO Commanders getting the right to fire nuclear weapons — authority which they already had!**
- **Goldwater's own interpretation of his statement on "extremism."**
- **The Left's greatest propaganda triumph: how they made a travesty of Goldwater's position on nuclear strategy.**
- **SNCC's John Lewis threatens the South with violence, but the Times writes of his "gentle army."**

Risk-Free Examination

Hysteria 1964 is a tribute to the author. It took uncommon courage to write this book. Lionel Lokos works for WQXR, the radio station owned by the *New York Times*, and Mr. Lokos dares to speak out against the policies of his own boss. How many of us, conservative or otherwise, would have the guts of this man?

Demands are growing to do something about dishonest press and TV coverage. The prejudices of the network commentators came through again on election night last November. Now in *Hysteria 1964*, Lionel Lokos has given us a case history of the way the Establishment manipulates facts in the service of its ideology. *Hysteria 1964* gives us a weapon we'll need in 1968 — to ward off 1984.

Send for your copy. We *guarantee* you'll be pleased with it or return book within 30 days for money back (including *extra* cash to cover your return postage). Mail coupon below with $4.00 to your bookseller or: Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

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Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, Lionel Lokos' *Hysteria 1964*. My payment of $4.00 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage.

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